PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,718—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1906				
17th Feb.	CHINA	7912	......	......
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. „
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May „
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,218	Sallier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Apr. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	900	525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Mar. „
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	19 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	15 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	16 Feb.	11 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 2nd March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
13th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. „
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Capain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March „
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April „
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th „
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May „

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Flume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMHO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5,834	6th March 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 16th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE. 3 FOR RS. 13-8, OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LUNCHEONS..................from Re. 1
DINNERS..................from Rs. 2

SERVICE Á LA CARTE
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S CLOAK ROOMS
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

Telegrams "IMOGEN" Bombay.

DEC. 1st.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	390	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	‡ City of Calcutta	11000	21st Ja	3rdFeb	13thFeb	18thFeb
A	† Sutton Hall	4500	29th „	12th „	24th „	3rd Mar direct
A	† City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd „	7th Mar	27th „
A	† City of Manchester	9400	20th „	1st Mar	14th „	20th „
B	† Newby Hall	7200	26th „	12th „	24th „	30th „

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore „
Seoni „
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers Office, Calcutta.
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
„ "Advocate of India."
„ "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.
„ Dunnett & Co.
„ Hollis & Son.
„ Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
„ Beynon & Co.
„ McAlpin & Huggett.
„ Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to th Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th ultimo, it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.,
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H. MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day	Rs. 1
Do. Second ,,	An. 8

Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on the 20th February.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ALTERATION OF BANKING HOURS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1906, the Bank will be OPEN for the transaction of BUSINESS on the usual business days at the following hours:—
WEEKDAYS (except Saturdays) from 11 A. M. until 4-30 P. M., Standard Time.
SATURDAYS from 11 a. m., until 2 p. m., Standard Time.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

22nd December, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 28th February, 1906, at 6-30 p.m. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has RETURNED from his Trip in Europe and has now RESUMED his business in the same quarters as formerly.

MARTIN COHEN,
9, Marine St., Fort.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted May 1st 1905, by us to Geo. A GOODINGS, and on June 30, transferred by him to SYLVESTER VAZ is hereby CANCELLED.

MARTIN COHEN & Co.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.
THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"	Picture 115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA ....Plaintiff,
vs.
NARBADABAI wife of GOVINDJI LALJI, Rambai widow of Hirjee Jiva, the said GOVINDJI LALJI and the Advocate-General of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, and the Order dated 28th September, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court through Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of February, 1906, at the hour of three o'clock, Bombay Time, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba in the registration sub district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1 New No. E 25-1-3656, Old survey No. B-257 and New Survey No. 2 M-9561 standing in the name of Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495 and Street No. 22 standing in the name of Jiva Bhoja and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Kanji Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Rowji, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Mancherjishaw B. Chothia, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay—Dated this 9th day of January, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE

10-12 H. P. "MENDELSSOHN" MOTAR CAR,

PRACTICALLY NEW DOUBLE CYLINDER, Tonneau body New Hood, and running very smooth. Used for only four months. To be disposed off as the Owner is going in for a bigger Car.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
"6 Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROFITS & INCOME INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

MILL AGENTS and others desirous of information regarding the INSURANCE of PROFITS, FIXED CHARGES, &c., will receive full particulars on application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

FIRST CLASS HAMBURG SHIPPING HOUSE is desirous of opening negotiations with LEADING IMPORT firm to act as Agent. Financial facilities will be given to suitable indentors. Address T. B. 787: Haasenstein and Vogler A. G. Hamburg, Germany.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1906.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JODHPUR has given a SPECIAL PRIZE (Silver Cup, value Rs. 75,) for the best Retriever or Spaniel in the Show to be held on the 22nd Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary
Bombay Dog Show.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1906, and following days, commencing at 2 P. M., a quantity of OLD MARINE and NAVAL STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chair, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c. &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 12th February.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent, is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem for each lot or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2 No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th January, 1906.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY of clothing to the employes of different Departments of the Bombay Municipality during the year 1906-07, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 1 P. M, (Standard Time), on Thursday, the 22nd day of February 1906.

II. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Municipal Commissioner's Office and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will have to be lodged with the Tender which, in case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit. The deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

III. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

IV. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

V. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

VI. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 13th February, 1906

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VINAYAK ATMARAM JAGGONNATH KIRTIKAR, GANPAT ATMARAM KIRTIKAR and VAMAN ATMARAM JAGGONNATH KIRTIKAR, have contracted TO SELL All those several four pieces or parcels of free hold land or ground of Fazandari Tenure together with the Messuages, tenements or Dwelling-houses and Shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd, Bhatwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said properties or any of them by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground of Fazendari Tenure together with the Messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built or standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Bhatwady Lane at or near the Girgaum Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said 2nd, Bhatwadi Lane, on the South-side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 3-9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little, more or less, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 339 and Street N. 1, Street 2nd Bhatwadi, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Gully and beyond which is the property of the Vendors hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's Passage and beyond which is the property formerly of Withoba Jeewanjee but now of Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar and on or towards the South by the public passage now called or known as 2nd Bhatwadi Lane and beyond which is the property of the Vendors hereinafter secondly. Described, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground of Fazendari Tenure together with the Messuage tenement, building or shop built or standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Girgaum Road aforesaid without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Girgaum Road, on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15 1-6 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 363 (2), Street No 767 A Street Girgaum Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors hereinafter, fourthly described, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the said 2nd Bhatwady Lane and beyond which is the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond which is the property of Bhowram Raghoba and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendors.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground of Fazendari Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling, house built or standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Bhatwadi Lane aforesaid at or near the Girgaum Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes together with the property hereinafter fourthly described, under D. Ward No. 370, Street No. 2, Street 2nd Bhatwadi and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Pillajee Harree, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and beyond which is the property formerly of Withoba Jiwanjee, but now of Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, and on or towards the South by the 2nd Bhatwadi Lane aforesaid and beyond which is the property of the Vendors hereinafter fourthly described and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold vacant land or ground of Fazendari Tenure, situate lying and being at 2nd Bhatwadi Lane aforesaid at or near the Girgaum Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by vacant land of Pillajee Harree, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the North by the 2nd Bhatwadi Lane aforesaid beyond which is the property hereinbefore thirdly described, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's gully beyond which is the property of Bhowram Raghoba, and which said piece of vacant land is at present in the occupation of the Vendors.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1906.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

OUR BOOTS and SHOES stand supreme for flexibility, lightness, smartness and for Good wear hard to beat. If you have not proved them just call over, and give us a trial order. Messrs JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
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BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED English-speaking GOAN COMPOUNDER for up-country. Excellent salary for a good man. Apply with testimonials to Box 361 F. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED at a very MODERATE COST. Apply H. KAPS & Co., Piano Makers, 37, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle. NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1906.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each, servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India Subscription Rs. 14 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rachael Lodge, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome cabinets and chiffoniers, dining table, mirrored sideboard, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, very sweet toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, 2 gent's bicycles Hartford and Columbia, boy's Vidett bicycle, all new tyres in very good condition, superior microscope, oil paintings, Persian carpets, wind proof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar table ornaments, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, etc., the property of E. W. Fetcherley, Esq. Engineer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TYPEWRITERS, ACCESSORIES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 19th Inst. at 3 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. K. S. Paymaster consisting of:—

1) Typewriters by different makers, duplicators typewriter accessories such as types, ribbons, carbons, inks, pads, erasers, oils, brushes, rollers, springs, oilers, copy holders, dispatch box, writing tables, glass door cupboards, chairs, hanging punkha, copying press, office clock etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th February, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p m, Standard Time, sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos 9 and 7 and case Nos 194 and 195 and Ward Nos 881 and 879 Lohar Chawl.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA DHOBI LANE,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 592 of 1901.

Fatmabai and another ....Plaintiff,
vs.
Rahimtulla Haji Essa and others..................Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw the Special Commissioners appointed by the decree of the Court made in the above suit and dated the 21st of December, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1906, subject to certain terms and conditions of sale.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chuckla Dhobi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay with a shop and the loft above it standing thereon bearing Municipal street No 186 and bounded on or towards the East by Chuckla Street on or towards the West by Dhobi Lane, on or towards the North by the property bearing Municipal Street No. 183 and on or towards the South by the property bearing Municipal Street No. 184.

For further particulars of the property and inspection of the conditions of sale under which it is to be sold application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri the plaintiff's attorney at his office in Tamarind Lane or to Messrs, Payne and Co. the Defendants' attorney at their office on the Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness, and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining room table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top, dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc., etc., the property of A. C. BOWDEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1906, at 2 p. m., Standard Time, Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, Mereweather Road, exactly opposite the Tata's Taj Mahal Hotel, in "Glenrose house," the very valuable and artistic design, made to order season wood furniture by Robert, Devji Kanji and others. Rich Treacher's glassware, white stone, China dinner set, best platedware by Reed and Burton, Walker and Hall Treacher and Elkington made to order dining drawing and bed-room furniture, very elegant chipandale pattern Cabinets, very sweet-tone ebonised, brass frame Cottage Piano by Rose and Co. in perfect order, book-cases, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, lined rich French flowered tapestry, English large ice-box with refrigerator, Bango, one new Real solid Gold 18 K chronometer match, large side Lord Curzon easy chair, Gladstone bag with fitting dressing and wash hand marble top tables, iron and brass bed-steads Book-cases and chiffoniers Singapore cane chairs, silver plate Corinthian pillar, table lamp carpets and rugs, single Almyra hand and foot sewing machine, ladies Secretariat with side drawers and slope, majolica leardiniers, English flower vases and old blue China Jars, marble top, teapoys and tables, Japanese China silk screens and purdahs, marble clock by Cooke Calcutta, parian figures and very rich ornaments bronze figures large and light Koil hanging lamps by Army and Navy Bohemian vases, terracota figures, real ivory chess men with board, table and hanging lamps, fancy flower pots, tile side teapoy telescopic Hall lamp 1 lot books and novels, 1 carpenter's tool chest. Large office table chest of drawer and medicine cupboard, Aluminum and copper cooking pots baba perambulator Harliquiens teaset by Treacher fancy teapoys and pots, 1 lot garden flower pots lady's and gents cycle &c &c,

The property of J. J., Uttings Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, Chamar Bagh, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood and carved household furniture by Wimbridge, Ahmed Dewji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, dining table and chairs side board and chiffoniers, drawing room furniture, large cabinet and beautifully carved screens, table ornaments, one handsome sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart, single and double bedsteads, gentleman's glass-fronted almyrah, chest of drawers, office furniture, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, and other matting, one strong roomy victoria with rubber tyres, one four-seated dogcart recently fitted with new wheels, saddle and stable accessories, double and single barrel guns, rifle, revolvers, photographic cameras and apparatus microscope, kinora with 6 films, phonograph, graphophone, drawing, instruments by Stanley London, one biunial optical lantern by Riley Bros., fitted with Lawson's saturator and jet combined for katho-Oxygen lime light, screen sheet 20 ft. by 20 ft. and about 901 slides. One Cinematograph complete by J. W. Rowe fitted with Lantern Lens Attachment 2,000 C. P. Gwyer jet for katho-Oxygen lime light, several choice films and portable screen one stedman and Brown's patent oxygen gas generator complete with saturator one X Ray apparatus complete with 12in. Spark Induction Coil by Cox of Chancery Lane, London. Focus Tubes, Fluorescent screen Accumulator, etc., one Electric Punkha with battery, electric lamps, English cooking stove, aluminium cooking utensils, etc, etc, the property of John T. Fry, Esq., Assistant Storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th February, 1906.

Why buy
Shop-Made Pastry?

When your Cook can so easily make your Pastries, Scones, Jam Sandwiches, Shortbread, Tarts, Tea Cakes, Little Dinner Loaves, etc., with

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"

Tell Cook to try it next baking day.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK. FOR 1906.

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BANKS.

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CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,60,600
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House at 1-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of 60 drums Calcium Carbide Billiard Slates & Furniture, Musical Instruments, Fire Crackers, Music Books, one sextant, Brass Pins, Matches advertising matter bags broken rice, Straw Baskets, Lithographic Stones, bundles Coir Yarn, Casks Cement, Amiant-ware, China Clay, Empty bottles, Tin Sheets, Empty cases, Hoop Iron, Iron Pipes Tubes and Bends, Fire works (Marbles) bundles Wet Dates, Deck Chairs, Old Dead Stock and various other articles.

A deposits of 25 per cent will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the date of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED FOR ILLUMINATIONS.

ABOUT 7000 COCOANUT OIL TUMBLERS or COLORED BUTTIES of any pattern. Prompt offers for any quantity with description of butty or a sample to be sent to the Undersigned.

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Manora, 9th February, 1906.

WANTED A RAILWAY TRAFFIC OFFICER.

WANTED a Senior ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, capable of performing the work of a District Traffic Superintendent if necessary, on an important Metre Gauge Railway. Salary Rs. 450 to begin with and prospects.

Applicants must have had several years' experience in all branches of the Traffic Department of a Railway in India. No one need apply unless thoroughly capable. Apply to "Z." care of this Paper.

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SUCCESS? Let the thousands of Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES we have MADE, SOLD, and REPAIRED, answer the question. a trial please.—J. OAKES & Co., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE WE EARNED

SUCCESS? Let the hundreds of Leather, Canvas Wooden, and Steel Trunks; Leather Suit and Dress Cases, Gladstone, Kit and Hand Bags; Holdalls: Bed-Straps; Collar Boxes; Harness, and other Leather Goods, we have MADE, SOLD, and REPAIRED decide the question. A trial please.—J. OAKES AND CO., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE WE WORKED FOR

SUCCESS? The hundreds of TAXIDERMY orders that we have Executed will say "yes". We have worked hard, satisfactorily, and well. A trial please.—J. OAKES AND CO., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

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THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. KEMP & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from [illegible] when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma. [illegible] ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS and STORES,
Icilma Co., Ltd.,
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OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.
POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 12.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 5-8		= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4		= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 3-4		= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-8		= + 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5-8		= + 1-4
2 months hence	30		= + 3-3
Spot in New York			=
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·16		= unchanged
Berlin "	20·51		= — 1-2
New York Demand			=
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 " "	3 3-8	do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1-8	do	= do
7 day market loans	4	do	= do

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Calcutta	130 000
Gold to Calcutta	30,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 19 1 1-2 Feb. sellers steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers £89
Yellow metal 7 7-8
Tin Plates £0-12-0
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-2-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-7-6
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-5 value
WHEAT—Quiet
Aboat for U K 2,830,000
RAPESEED—
Brown 42 A-M sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 — 1 A-M sellers quiet but steady
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Ilderton and Trontpool

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·93 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed dull.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·77	5·79	5·82
+1	+1	+1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·85	5·88	5·89
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5·85	5·68	5·63
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports
Do last year
Exports to Great Britain
Do. do Continent
IN NEW YORK—
Spot
Futures, month of March
Do do. July
} Market closed

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-4
Futures, month of March	10 79 — 3
Do. do. May	10·99 — 2
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	19,366 bales.
Wheat	5,105 cwts.
Linseed	3,978 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,105 do
Gingellyseed	7,744 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	1,821 do
Castorseed	2,160 do
Rice	80,070 do
Myrabollams	7,146 do
Cottonseed	38,741 do
Mowraseed	7 do
Gram	358 do
Joowar	954 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 4,54,383
Ex s s Oceana from Sydney
Silver Bullion, Rs. 5,29,610.
Ex s s "Peninsular" from London

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

Exchange.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	... ...		1s 4 1-8d
Bank Demand	... ...		1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	171
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...		147
Shanghai 30	do.	...	207
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement, 28th February	99·2

Money Market. Tone steady.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st	Feb.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st	"	9	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	Jan.	8	do.

Seeds.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready ...	7 11 0
Forward	8 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	7 0 0
Poppyseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 6 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	33 34 0
Gingellyseed—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish	46
15 per cent. Mixed	45 0 0
25 per cent do.	44 1-4
50 per cent do.	44 8
Black Kutnee	38 0 0
Wheat—Tone quiet.	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	11,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·75	5·77	5·80
—2	—2	—2
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·83	5·86	5·87
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·83	5·65	5·64
—2	—2	—2

Cotton.—The tone of the market is quiet but steady, quotation for fine M. G. Broach is Rs. 2 higher than yesterdays, but other dicriptions are unchanged to Re. 1 lower. The enquiry is very small and is chiefly confined to shippers for Japan.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	196	188	...	Feb. 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	203	194	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	203	193	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	220	214	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	212	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	216	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	220	214	...	do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	235	229	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	226	220	...	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)	232	226	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	269	263	256	Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	230	224	...	Feb. 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	215	209	...	Feb. 25.
Westerns	...	233	...	May. 25.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 6-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3-8
Bar Silver	30 1-4

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co.'s Yarn Market Report dated Hongkong, 25th January says :—

The period under review for this Mail is much shorter than usual on account of the China New Year falling on the 25th instant in view of which business is approaching a standstill and may be closed completely till after the New Year festivities have ended and dealers have returned to the market, from the interior where they have gone to enjoy this the Greatest Annual Event in the Celestial Calendar. Our Yarn Market during the interval kept almost steady. Business is reported on a very large scale, but in keeping with the time-honoured custom of the Chinese, they will only book their settlements either on the New Year's day or on some subsequent date which their Calendar will give them as auspicious for particular cases in the First Month of the New Year. Prices in many cases have maintained a steady tone and some of the threads, which were short supplied, fetched higher prices, whilst others have suffered to some extent through hasty sales. A large quantity has been shipped to Shanghai by foreign merchants who have sold it "forward" at rates lower than those ruling at that end. Clearances during the first week were good but later on they dwindled down considerably. We close with a Firm market and expect a revival of business after the present festivities are over.

Advices from the North show that a good business has been done for clearance after the New Year and more business was hindered by the unsteady attitude of Exchange.

The rice crop in Japan is pronounced to be a failure and that in the Kwangtung is promising, which, combined with some easiness of money market amongst the Chinese, has sustained our market.

Sales during period under review are reported of about 50 bales of No. 6s.; 4,200 bales of No. 10s.; 1,025 bales of No. 12s.; 250 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,900 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 7,425 bales.

Arrivals during the period per steamers Lightning (from Calcutta) and Pekin and Austria (from Bombay) amount to about 13,000 bales for this Port and about 65,000 bales for Shanghai.

6 Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 5,500 bales.

The Unsold stock is estimated at about 73,000 bales.

The uncleared stock is about 56,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Bales nil.

Cotton.—Ruled quiet. No sales.

Exchange.—Quotations on the 24th inst. (Banks closed on the 25th and 26th inst, Chinese New Year Holidays.)

India T.T. at Rs. 150 1-4 per cent., India Demand at Rs. 150 3-4 per cent. London T.T. at Sh. 2.0 1-4d. —dollars. London Demand at Sh. 2.0 5-16d. = dollars, Shanghai at Tls. 71 3-8 = dollars 100. and silver at 30 3-16d. per oz.

A REPORT just issued on the kharif crop of the North-West Frontier Province shows how seriously the deficiency in the monsoon last summer affected the harvest. The irrigated land sown was larger in area than usual, but there was a considerable decrease in the unirrigated areas, the total being two per cent. below the sowings of the previous year, and 20 per cent. below those of 1903, an exceptionally good harvest. No less than one-fourth of the whole area failed to produce a crop—35 per cent. of the unirrigated area failing. The area harvested was 70,000 acres less than in the previous year, and 200,000 acres less than in 1903. It is calculated that the harvest was 16 per cent. below the normal in area, and at least 20 per cent. below the normal yield. Prices of food-grains have risen considerably, large exports down country having intensified the effect produced by the deficient harvest. However, thanks to some timely winter rain, the agricultural condition is reported to be hopeful.

VARIOUS Records have been broken during the current Calcutta racing season, and yet another has to be recorded. This time, however, it is a jockey and not a horse that has accomplished a wonderful performance. On Saturdry O'Neil scored five wins out of six mounts. The trainer Wishart shared in the honours gained, for he had trained four out of the five horses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOWMAN—February 4, at Lahore, Geraldine Inez, the wife of Mr G Bowman, and beloved daughter of Mr G Carrison, aged 20 years, 5 months and 9 days.

DANTES—January 27, at Assagao, Goa, N Dantes, of Karwar, H M's Customs Services, Salt Department.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES :
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-32 m., 3-3a. Low water, 8-34m., 8-36a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Bombay Races, first day.
Mission Work of Fathers, annual meeting. Town Hall, 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

POLICE NOTICE.—A metal watch, a gold watch, and a book have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office.

REPORTED THEFT—Chunilal Harilal, a Hindu residing at Girgaum Back Road, reports that an iron safe in his room was opened some time during Monday night and gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 655 were stolen.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Annandi, a Hindu woman aged 55, a mendicant said to be deaf and almost blind, was on Monday evening knocked over by a motor-car belonging to Mr. Alex. McKenzie, of Victoria Road, opposite the Victoria Gardens, fracturing her skull. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

THE POONA SEDITION CASE.—In giving his evidence in the Poona Sedition Case, what Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig stated was that Nadirshah carried away the peacock throne, not stole it; and that the third individual mentioned in the incriminating article wore a head-dress like a ghamela, and not Mahomed Tughlak.

MR. GHELABHAI LILADHAR AND CO. have compiled a Commercial Calendar for 1906 which gives an exchange calculator, a ready reckoner of the cost of cotton, servants' wages, etc., the Stamp Act, an interest table, the time in different countries, hackney fares in Bombay, list of Indian spinning and weaving mills, Indian cotton ginning and press factories, besides a perpetual Calendar, the whole in a paper-bound book on sale for one rupee.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined Piraji Shrawan, driver of a motor-car, Rs. 50 for driving his car in a rash and negligent manner in Queen's Road on the 29th ultimo. The evidence showed that on the evening in question the accused knocked down one Anthony P. Gracias and instead of stopping his car made good his escape. Besides the fine, his Worship ordered to suspend the accused's license for a period of three months.

THE LATE MR. B. V. N. KIRTIKAR.—A public meeting of the contributors to the Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar Memorial Fund was held on Sunday last in the hall of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Solicitor, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P., when the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—"That the fund be transferred to the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund in order to be utilized in affording help to Prabhu boys prosecuting University course after passing the Matriculation Examination."

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. Hogge and the Officers of the 113th Infantry, the Band will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens under the direction of Mr. H. W. Toner, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	For Country's Flag	A J Dunn
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	Spring Chicken	D Godfrey
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gungl
Serenade	Sizilietta	F V Blon
Polonaise	Masken	Faust

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. the Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

	Military Band	
March	Whistling Rufus	Mills
Selection	Three Little Maids	Ruben
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
	String Band	
March	Under Freedom's Flag	Nowowiesko
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Selection	The Ear and The Girl	Caryll
Cake Walk	Smoky Moks	Halzmann

MUSIC AT PYRKE'S, APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 7 till 10 p.m, to-day :—

March	Schlag fertig	Ant Skalla
Overture	Fest	Richter
Walzer	Oesterreich mein Vatertand	Werner
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Ivan Caryll
Gavotte	Fur die Kleinen	Rixner
Serenade	Standchen	Schubert
Walzer	Phonographen	Ziehrer
Galop	Elektrisch	Ed Werner

THE DAIVADNIA DEBATING SOCIETY.—The third annual gathering of the above institution was held in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhowrao Chhapwallay on Sunday afternoon last under the presidency of Mr. Moreshwar Nanubhai Hate, B. A., when prizes in the shape of valuable books were given to the successful students of the Daivadnia community in various University examinations of 1905. The Secretary read the report of the work done by the Society in 1905, which showed that despite the plague epidemic of the year, the institution did good work all round. It recorded the deaths from plague of two of the members of the Society. The report reading being over, Mr. Harichandra Pandurangji Pitale distributed the prizes. Mr. Pitale then made a few interesting observations encouraging the prize-winners. Messrs. Narayenrao Ghumre, Devrukkar, Pleader, R. M. Chonkar and other gentlemen also addressed encouraging words to the successful students, placing before them the ideals of the lives of illustrious persons. After the distribution of flowers and "pan-supari," the party broke up.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired Transport Assaye, Captain F. H. Seymour, will sail to-day for Southampton with "I" and "L" Batteries, R. H. A., and 4th. 51st and 54th Batteries, R. F. A., and details consisting of 65 officers, 22 ladies, and 12 children, 13 warrant officers, 15 women, and 37 children, 1,287 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women and 62 children, 13 cot cases. 3 insanes and 15 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col A H Wood, Con Rangers.
Bt-Col and Mrs F B Elenslie, R F A.
Lt-Col and Mrs W F Swan and child, R A M C.
Lt-Col and Mrs S Townsend, R A M C.
Lt-Col H S Dawkins, R F A.
Lt-Col and Mrs J H Jellett, R F A.
Major S J N Hayman, R A M C.
Major V F W A Paget, R H A.
Major and Mrs E Clo te, R H A.
Major W H Onslow, R F A.
Major and Mrs J H Gwynne, R W Fus.
Major H J Sherwood, R E.
Major and Mrs E P Johnson, R E.
Major and Mrs R H C Wellesley, R F A.
Major B F L Smith, R Scots.
Major and Mrs J F Cotesworth, I Army.
Major J A Hobson, R F A.
Capt and Mrs W L Strellon, Cheshire Regt.
Capt F W Saunders, R E.
Capt J A Stewart, I Army.
Capt C F G Washington, R F A.
Capt H G Watkin, 4th Hussars.
Capt G H Boileaue, R E.
Capt A C Littledale, R H A.
Capt and Mrs C A Elliott, R E.
Capt P W Brown, Gordon High.
Capt H J A Mackey and infant, R F A.
Capt D E Curme, R A M C.
Capt H M Traver, Leicester Regt.
Capt and Mrs W Cullen and 3 children, S and T Corps.
Capt and Mrs E P Lauder, R A M C.
Capt and Mrs A C Adderly and child, R A M C.
Capt H M Durant, A V D.
Capt and Mrs W M Sparkes, R A M C.
Capt and Mrs S A Innes and child, Black Watch
Capt and Mrs H C James, I A.
Capt S O Everett, Leicester Regt.
Lieut E J King, Wiltshire Regt.
Lieut W Parsons, R H A.
Lieut W E Ironside, R H A.
Lieut M Crofton, R H A.
Lieut G W S Morris, R F A.
Lieut H S Jackson, R H A.
Lieut A O Boyd, R H A.
Lieut J V Ramsden, R H A.
Lieut H E Reid, R Scots.
Lieut A M Woodside, R F A.
Lieut F W Salmonds, R F A.
Lieut H B C Arthur, R F A.
Lieut D S P French, R F A.
Lieut E C Cathcart, R A M C.
Lieut R F MacLean, I Army.
Lieut R J B Yates, I Army.
Lieut C W Watson, E Yorkshire Regt.
Lieut H R A Davis, Wiltshire Regt.
Lieut V Thurston, Dorset Regt.
Lieut D P Fraser, Scot Rifles.
Lieut H M Lawrence, Scot Rifles.
Lieut J E Atkinson, 3rd Hussars.
Lieut P H Creagh, Leicester Regt.
2nd Lieut V Elliott, R F A.
2nd Lieut H J F Wallis, Wiltshire Regt.
2nd Lieut B V Mair, Manchester Regt.
2nd Lieut Hon E E Upton, K R Rifles.
2nd Lieut J A Harvey, 2 Suffolk Regt.
Wife of Capt Tardiff and child, Wiltshire Regt.
Widow of Capt Donaldson and son, R F A.
Widow of Major Johnson 2 children, I Army.
Widow of Lieut Manson and infant, I Army.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 10th February, with 47th Battery R F. A. and details comprising of 4 officers, 4 warrant officers, 2 women and 8 children, 186 men rank-and-file, 5 women and 5 children. The following are the names of the passengers :—Major E. C. Pottinger, Lieut. H. M. Nornabell, Mr. C. W. Cripps, Mr. D. C. Nicoll, Armourer Sergt. J. Koper, wife and 6 children, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. A. Lord, Sergt. Major T. Judson, wife and 2 children, and Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. J. H. Smith.

THE NEW FIVE-RUPEE NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The new five-rupee note is in every way a decided improvement on the old one. Instead of the familiar green ink perforation on the surface of the notes (which by the way was the same for all the notes from rupees five to rupees ten thousand), red ink has been introduced for the new five-rupee note with the figure "5" printed in red ink in big type in the middle, and on both sides of the figure red ink again appears with the number of the note printed in black ink which at once catches the eye. If a similar distinguishing ink can be introduced for each of the higher notes, what a boon it will be even for the most illiterate to remember the value of such notes. In the stamps quite a variety of colours have been introduced, and surely, in the interests of the "dumb millions," some of these colours may be selected for printing the higher notes from rupees ten to rupees ten thousand, which at a glance, in years to come, will be easily recognised. The matter is well worth the attention of the Financial Department of the Government of India, and now that the present Comptroller General, Mr. O. T. Barrow, who for many years was the Accountant-General in Bombay, is at head-quarters may see his way to introduce the new plan which will or ought to be an improvement in our Indian paper currency.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB. 1906.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	Standard Time P	M
1st Race—The Paddock Plate	3	50
2nd Race—The Importer's Plate	4	20
3rd Race—The Dealers' Plate	4	50
4th Race—The Exeter Plate	5	20
5th Race—The Gaye Cup	5	50
6th Race—The New Plate	6	20

By kind permission of Lieut-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Standard Time p	m
Colaba	3	10
Church Gate	3	15
Grant Road	3	21
Arrives at Mahaluxhmi	3	25

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13th February 1906.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since 6th September 1905 ;—

	Rs
From Bai Ratanbai Khurshedji Tarachand	11
From Mr Sayajee Nagujee	100
From Purshotam Bandoji	50
From Bomanji Pallonji Dadachanji and his daughters	25
From a Sympathiser through Mr C C James.	100
From Bai Meherbai Pestonji Khareghat through Mr Cawasji B Parekh	40
From Mrs T G Strangman	30
From Mr Tulsidas Keshaodas	5
From The Hon Mr G C Whitworth, I C S. through Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co.	30
From The Women's Victoria Memorial Fund through the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General, Bombay	138
From Mr Dadiba Merwanji Dalal	50
Rs.	579

Besides the above cash donations, one uniform dress of the value of Rs 12-10-0 for an Asylum Ramosi was presented by Messrs Bhau Casinath and Co.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE POONA SEDITION CASE.

EDITOR OF THE "BHALA" SENTENCED.

THE Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court were again excessively crowded, mostly by Marathas, yesterday, when the trial of Bhaskar Balwant Bhopatkar, the proprietor and publisher of a Poona vernacular newspaper called the "Bhala," i. e., Spear, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and a Special Jury. The charge against the accused was that he, on the 12th October last, at Bombay, being then the proprietor and publisher of a vernacular newspaper entitled the "Bhala," by printed words appearing under the heading or title "A Durbar in Hell," on page 2 of the issue of that newspaper dated the 11th October last, and circulated in Bombay on the following day, attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India; and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Gadgil, instructed by Messrs. Raghavvya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defence.

The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. C. Wright, foreman.

Mr. D.M. Ingle.
Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak.
Mr. Herbert Humphrey.
Mr. Pestonji H. Chichgar.
Mr. Kursondas Balgovindas.
Mr. W. H. Cole.
Mr. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy.
Mr. J. P. Mackeson.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Davar, in continuing his address for the defence, took in hand the article complained of and the article published in the paper of the 1st August 1905. The learned counsel asked the jury to conclude that the prosecution were unable to produce against the accused anything worse than those two articles. (Reads the article which referred to the Government resolution prohibiting Government pensioners from taking part in political discussions.) The writer discussed in moderate language the policy of Government in putting fetters on political discussions, and argued that if Government thought proper to do so, they should as well put restrictions on the discussion of social questions. Referring to the appointment of retired Government servants, like Mr. R. C. Dutt, in the employ of Native States, the writer remarked that the action of Government was high-handed. This article, said the learned counsel, did not degenerate into abuse or violent language, and on such an important public question the writer was quite justified in expressing his opinion that the action of Government was high-handed. Again, when the writer referred to the Arms Act and the Indian Universities Act his comments were justifiable and couched in more moderate language than had been used by many other Indian and Anglo-Indian journals. They were comments on the measure passed by Government, and were quite justified under the circumstances. The comment that the section relating to the definition of the term "disaffection" was very elastic was also one that was justified on a question of public interest. It was a complaint as to the restrictions imposed by Government, but did not show that the writer was forgetful of the benefits conferred upon the subject people by the British Government. There had been more strictures passed by English and Anglo-Indian newspapers on the measures of Government than was done by the accused. Coming to the article complained of, "A Durbar in Hell," the learned counsel said it was the handiwork of a mere schoolboy who drew largely upon his imagination. The accused said it was a contribution, and Mr. Davar did not wish to say that the accused was not responsible for it, but he must say that nothing could be more puerile, incongruous, or ridiculous than the sentiments expressed by this boyish writer. Then they had this allegory about a candidate for the throne who was unsurpassed in practising mercilessness. But the aberrations of the third speaker were incongruous, and in fact fell short of the description of cruelty and mercilessness practised by the first two speakers. It was a question, the learned counsel remarked, whether it was a diatribe against the British Government alone. It might be applied to the French, Dutch, or any other nation that came to this country; there was no special reason why it should apply solely to the British Government. The speaker in the article boasted of having plucked out the teeth of Queens. This could not apply to the British Government, against whom never was such an accusation made. It was a blunder, said the learned counsel, to have taken notice of such a stupid article in a paper not worthy of notice, and a greater blunder on the part of the responsible advisers of Government to have suggested a prosecution of such a rag of a paper. Mr. Davar cited two articles from the "Bhala" of 21st June last and a subsequent date, and asked if they could be the production of such a boyish, stupid writer as the writer of "A Durbar in Hell." These articles were written with good sense and in a moderate tone, and asked for more favours from the British Government in consonance with the proclamation of Victoria the Good. These were the articles put in for the Crown and for the defence, and Mr. Davar asked the jury to say if any of them came within the purview of the section. Some of the comments were made in immoderate language, but it was not such language as could bring them within the purview of the section. They were not such as to create a feeling of disaffection against the British Government, or to bring it into hatred or contempt. It could not have been the intention of the writer to harm the British Government or to bring it into hatred or contempt in any way whatever.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General in replying said it was stated by the accused that he was not the author of the article complained of. He submitted that it was a matter which might possibly be relevent to the question as to what punishment should be given to the accused in the event of his being found guilty, but it was not relevant to the question as to whether he was guilty or not. The accused was an editor and publisher and was legally responsible for the article, whether it was written by his pen or by the pen of another. As to whether the accused was the author of the article or not, there was no evidence before them to go upon. The accused next stated in his statement that when he allowed the article to be published he did not think it applied to the British Government. That, of course, was a statement which they could not check. They could not say what his intention was. They could go on the rough rule that the man must be taken to intend the ordinary consequences of his act. Applying that rule to this article, could the jurors hold that the accused was not responsible for attempting to cause whatever effect this article would naturally cause? It had been suggested that the article was merely allegorical, and it did not refer to anybody. But they must remember that the accused was an educated man. He was an LL.B. of Bombay; he was a practising pleader; and he was a man who was educated and acquainted with law. Could they imagine that a man of this sort should read an article of this character and say that the allusions in it were not allusions to the British Government? Could they imagine, however, that even if he managed to persuade himself that the allusions could bear another interpretation, that he could have thought that the people who read the article would not apply it to the British Government? Counsel for the defence urged that the article was capable of being applied to any people, say the Hotentots and others. The Advocate-General submitted that the argument could not hold good as the article in question was circulated in this country and among people under the British Government. The people would naturally apply to the British Government which was nearest to them. It was also suggested that the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French had also entered this country under the pretext of trade and founded colonies of their own. But the defence had failed to show that anyone of the incidents related in the article applied to any of these Governments. It was contended for the defence that the article in question was not intended for the lower classes, but was meant for the educated people, who on reading it must have felt contempt for the writer rather than for the Government. How far that was so it was impossible for them to judge. But there was evidence before them that the paper containing the article was sold out in Bombay, and there were people who wanted to buy it but could not get it. It was said that all that the accused wanted was local self-government, but there was no suggestion whatever in the article to that effect. The article gave no moral and taught no lesson, but from the beginning to the end it was simply an attempt to show the British Government in the most unfavourable possible light. The Advocate-General then commented upon the article complained of at some length. It was urged for the defence that the crimes alleged to have been committed by the third speaker were not nearly so grievous as the crimes attributed to the first two speakers. The Advocate-General pointed out that in the articles itself the crimes of the third speaker had been declared to be the most cruel and hence his selection to succeed to the throne. The reference in the article as to the forgeries was apparently intended to apply to Lord Clive, who was charged with forging the signature of Admiral Watson to a treaty. It might be that the accusation might be applied to other Governments. A reference had also been made as to the plucking out the teeth of native queens. They found in the history of their country that an accusation was brought against Warren Hastings of having ill-used the Queens of Oudh during his administration. But it was always a disputed matter of history whether cruelty was at all practised and if it was practised whethe Warren Hastings was responsible for it. Whatever that might be a colour had been given to the incident in this article. Referring to the allusions about the Salt Tax, the Income Tax, the Arms Act and the Universities Act, the Advocate General contended that they were the measures of the British Government and could not be applied to any other Government. It was also urged by counsel for the defence that the Government could afford to disgared this kind of nonsense. Now, it was not a question for the jury to consider whether it was unworthy of Government to prosecute such person. The authorities had considered the question and sanctioned the prosecution, and what the jury had to see whether an offence had been committed or not.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship in summing up the case explained what the charge was against the accused and said under the section a simple attempt to bring the Government under hatred or contempt or to excite feelings of disaffection against it was sufficient to bring the offender under its purview. It was not necessary that the attempt should be successful. It was no excuse to say that the articles had failed to influence the feelings of sober-minded readers. The jurors must remember that the articles which appeared in vernacular newspapers were not always read by people who could reason for themselves. They were liable to be read by ignorant people, who, were unable to reflect seriously upon public questions and might be injuriously affected by reading allegations against the Government. The learned counsel for the defence had said that thousands of such articles might be circulated in British India without doing the least harm to the Government. But punishment was necessary not so much for the actual injury done in an individual instance, but to deter them from pursuing a course which was dangerous. His Lordship had no doubt that the articles put in by counsel for the defence came within the protecting clauses of the section. To criticise public measures of the Government was the special right of the free press in this country. The freedom of press was, however, given on condition that the persons who enjoyed the right did not abuse the power or use it to the injury of the State. So far as these articles were concerned they did, contain moderate discussion of individual measures of government and might be taken as very fair specimens of what was allowed and what did not come within the purview of the section; of course that might be an indication of the general policy of the accused, and his criticism gave an impression that he was a man of temperate mind and willing to discuss public questions in a way which might do good to the community and to avoid giving rise to violent feelings. But unfortunately that was no answer to the question as to whether he was guilty or not with regard to the other article. The question the jury had to consider was whether in this particular instance the accused had made use of language which was likely to excite feelings of hatred or contempt or disaffection towards the Government. As to whether by "Naraka" was meant hell or purgatory, his Lordship remarked that the point should be judged by the description given in the article itself. It appeared to his Lordship that the whole atmosphere was diabolical. Commenting on the article itself his Lordship asked the jury to decide whether the third speaker was meant to represent the British Government or not, and if so, whether the language used in connection with it was not likely to bring the British Government into contempt, or hatred, or excite feelings of disaffection towards it.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury after a consultation unanimously found the accused guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Davar appealed for a lenient sentence. He cited two previous cases which were decided by the Chief Justice. In one of those cases the writer had attempted to justify the murder of Mr. Rand, Plague Commissioner at Poona, and yet the sentence passed upon the writer was six months' simple imprisonment. In the other case the sentence given was twelve months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Davar pointed out that the article published by his client was not of so serious a nature.

His Lordship in passing sentence on the accused said: You have been convicted by the jury after a very patient trial of the offence of exciting hatred or contempt or disaffection towards the Government. Your defence is that this is not a production of your own, but it was inserted by you in your paper as a contribution from some other person not named. By accepting the position of editor and publisher of a newspaper, a position which gave you exceptional opportunity of doing good to your fellow-creatures and help them to co-operate in the betterment of your own country, you became responsible for everything to which you gave publicity. It was your duty to guard your paper against articles which could do damage by exciting feelings which would be injurious in their tendency. I take into consideration the recommendation of the jury for mercy and also the remarks of your counsel just directed to me. I also take into consideration the possibility that you may not personally have written that article for which you are responsible. But it appears to me that the offence is a deliberate one and has the tendency of paralysing the efforts of the authorities to do good to the people and lead these to regard with suspicion and distrust all the efforts that are made for their good. And that is very far from being a patriotic thing which aims to neutralise all that is intended for the good of the country as a whole. Now the sentence that I pass is one of simple imprisonment for six months, and to that inasmuch as I think that you should not be allowed to make a profit out of the publication of such article, I add a fine of Rs 1,000, in default of payment of which you will suffer a further period of simple imprisonment for one month.

AN AGENT CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

Vithaldas Runchordas, a mucadum and an agent, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of 114 bales of Khangaum cotton entrusted to him for sale by the firm of Motilal Aghiaram. Mr. F. Scrabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case appear briefly to be these. The prisoner was a cotton mucadum, whose business was to receive cotton from his employers, to store it at his jatha, and to sell it later on according to instructions from his employers. The prosecutor in this case, the firm of Motilal Aghiaram, was a firm trading largely in cotton in Bombay and other places. In the course of their business the prosecutor received consignments of cotton from different parts of the country, and made it over to the accused to store in his jatha, and to sell it when desired to do so. The very first thing the prosecutor did was to receive the railway receipt from his up-country constituent, and to make an entry of it in his books, then to make over the railway receipt to the accused as the mucadum. The latter on getting the receipt signed an entry in the books of the prosecutor's firm. The accused's mehta also made entries in his books mentioning the number of the railway receipt and the quantity of cotton received at the jatha. The accused then endorsed the receipt and made it over to his carting agent to bring the bales of cotton from the railway station to his jatha. After the bales were brought by the carting agent, the accused was in actual possession of the cotton. He then made entries in his stock book in a general account and also in a particular account with the prosecutor. After the accused got the cotton and placed it in his jatha, he made enquiries as to the ruling rates in the market and informed his employers thereof. If a contract for sale was made, the accused took a receipt from the purchaser and handed it over to his employer. At the time the accused sold the cotton entries were made in the prosecutor's books of the number of bales sold. On the 2nd May 1905 the prosecutor's firm delivered 185 bales of Khangaum cotton, marked R. M. C., to the accused. Of these 71 bales were sold at the request of the prosecutor to Messrs. Volkart Brothers and there remained 114 bales with the accused to be accounted for; and it was in respect of these 114 bales that the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust. It would appear that the accused acted as mucadum to two other firms, Panalal Ganeshdas and Hardatroy Rampersad, in respect to whose transactions the accused's duties were similar to those with the prosecutor. It appeared that the accused used to pledge bales of cotton and raise monies from Panalal or Hardatroy on behalf of one Rampersad Mulchand, who dealt in cotton, and who had at the time 185 bales marked, R. M. C. Rampersad Mulchand owed Rs. 3,300 to one Jitmull. He had pledged the 185 bales for Rs. 14,500 and it was arranged that Jitmull should advance Rs. 14,500 in addition to the Rs. 3,300 and should hold the 185 bales. Jitmull instructed his Bombay agents to advance to Rampersad Rs. 14,500 and receive from him the 185 bales of cotton. The prosecutor's firm were Jitmull's Bombay agents, and they advanced the Rs. 14,500 to Rampersad for the 185 bales. Rampersad took the money to Panalal, who thereupon gave an order to his mucadum for the delivery of the 185 bales of Khangaum cotton to Rampersad. The latter took the delivery order to the prosecutor's firm, and on receiving it the moonim, Sooghansing, passed it to his mucadum, who was also the mucadum of both the prosecutor and Rampersad. It was in this way that the accused came to be entrusted with the 185 bales of cotton. The accused did not deny having received the 185 bales as the prosecutor's mucadum. The point to which the case narrowed itself was whether the accused had accounted for the 185 bales or not? The prosecution alleged that he had not accounted for them. The stock book of the accused had disappeared, but the prosecution had succeeded in obtaining photographic copies of it before it disappeared. Counsel stated that the accused's account with Panalal was a fabrication and a forgery, and that a page had been torn right off.

The first witness for the prosecution was partly examined, and the Court adjourned till 10-30 a. m. to-day.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1906.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

At a meeting in connection with the Conference of the Federal Council of Australian Chambers of Manufacturers, the other day, seven instructive figures were given showing the industrial development of the Southern Colonies within recent years. Mr. Isaacs, the Federal Attorney General, in the absence of the Prime Minister, made a statement, on his behalf, showing that the manufactories of Australia have now a yearly output of about ninety millions sterling—the value of the finished product—and of this amount some thirty-six millions represent the added value by reason of manufacture. These figures ought to convince the most sceptical that the manufacturing industries of Australia are worth conserving and encouraging, and Mr. Isaacs assured the Assembly that the Federal Government was fully alive to its responsibilities in the matter. The annual wage-bill amounts to nearly eighteen millions, but whether it is from that standpoint or any other, these industries are recognised as demanding the greatest attention from the Australia Government, "whose aim should always be to place the permanent prosperity of our own people beyond those of any foreign land." The declared policy of the present Federal Government is to maintain the industries of Australia and improve them, for they realise that the development of the country must go on broad, systematic, scientific and national lines. What they are striving to do is to prevent industries, either primary or secondary, preserved from the tender mercies of the foreign capitalist. It is satisfactory to know that in this idea manufacturers and producers are in full sympathy. Furthermore, rightly or wrongly, they are strongly in favour of preferential rates, and, observed Mr. Isaacs in the course of an exhaustive speech, if the lamp was for the moment burning rather dimly in the mother-land, they should be all the more resolved there to preserve its brightness undiminished, so that, when the time for action came, the flame might shine forth throughout a united Empire, to light them to a still more glorious and more brilliant future. In the opinion of the present Federal Government, although Australia's loyalty will never depend on trade considerations, they consider that the path of patriotism will be all the smoother for the passage along it of national traffic. In the measures which are to be brought forward next session the Government hopes to introduce a comprehensive scheme of general development that will embrace within its beneficial scope all branches of Australian industry and do much for the welfare of the Australian people.

What Australian manufacturers most desire is to have full command of their home market. To ensure this they would give England preferential rates, for the foreigner is cutting in, and instances are reported in which they have dumped inferior woollen goods, representing them as of Australian manufacture. Samples of these goods have been secured and handed to the Government analyst for inspection. That official was able to show the superiority of the Australian goods. The bogus samples were pronounced to be no more Australian woollen goods than they were Japanese silks. Unprincipled dealers had permitted themselves, for the sake of greater profit, to be made tools of by the foreigner. Customs inspectors asked them, with a view to making the investigation more complete, to supply samples of imported shoddy. Some of the importers point-blank refused ; others, more resourceful but less scrupulous, met the demand by supplying such samples as best suited themselves and the importing interests. But of thirty-six samples of blankets purchased in the open market, thirty-one were found to be all wool and of Australian manufacture. The remainder, of foreign production, were adulterated with an admixture of cotton ranging from twenty-six per cent. to forty and a half. Charged with the fraud in the case of the samples asked for by the Customs officers, importers merely replied that the houses voluntarily supplied samples of imported flannels and desire it to be understood that the samples were those of the lowest grade which had been offered to the importers by the home manufacturers, but the importers added : It does not necessarily follow that they are systematically importing the lowest grades. Australia must watch her importers and must also keep an eye on the unprincipled manufacturer who introduces foreign shoddy. Prices below profitable rates must always be regarded with suspicion, or "all Australian" goods will suffer.

"Made in Australia" is a legend which colonial dealers are proud to print on their goods, and they are anxious that it should not be besmirched. With a view to fostering home industries, the President of the Chamber of Manufacturers in Melbourne recently suggested that all persons should resolve for the next five years to use and consume the productions of their own country on all possible occasions and to influence others to follow their patriotic example. The suggestion was not received with cries of "Bande Mataram," though it savours very strongly of the Swadeshi. Probably it would answer the purpose of the Australian manufacturer for a time. But tastes are fickle and if for five years all goods from abroad were rigorously shut out, at the end of it there would be such a revulsion of feeling as would produce wholesale stagnation of colonial manufacturing industry. All that Australian manufacturers want is a fair field and no favour beyond such as will prevent the unwary being imposed upon. If the Federal Government will insist on all imported goods being marked with their country of origin, and visit with condign punishment all cases of misdescription, the Australian manufacturer will have no cause for complaint. He will be able to obtain a good price for a good article and that, in brief, is all he can hope for. But he must keep in touch with the foreign producer, learn his secrets and adopt any of his methods in the process of manufacture as may be improvements upon his own. The foreigner is more cunning in his devices, mechanical as well as commercial, than the Australian, who, though he may well leave alone the study of sharp practices, must keep his machinery up-to-date, lest one fine morning he may find a superior article on the market at a lower price as the result of improved manufacturing appliances. Australia's principal manufactures are iron and steel, woollens and sugar. Each is to be assisted in the manner Government may deem best, and manufacturers have the Premier's assurance that no means of advantage to local industries will be lost sight of in the legislative programme it is now formulating. It has given this undertaking as it is fully convinced that home manufacturers have suffered from unfair competition, and from the operation of external as well as internal trusts which have discouraged the upright and straightforward trader, and struck a blow at some of the most important investments of capital in the colonies.

RANGOON RIVER.

If the Conservators of the Port of Rangoon desire to develop its facilities or even to retain them, they must be prepared to spend money. Engineers have told them that if the erosion is allowed to continue, it will be detrimental to the welfare of the port, but before any scheme can be adopted, it is necessary that extensive surveys shall be made The land through which the Rangoon river flows is part of the delta of the Irrawaddy, and is consequently practically all composed of alluvial matter deposited by that great stream and its branches. As shown by the borings and other examinations which have been made, there is no material more solid than fine sand or silt within any practicable depth, and in most places the bed and banks of the river consist of very fine silt. This, taken into consideration in conjunction with the facts that the river is liable to heavy floods during the rainy season, and that it has a tidal range of about nineteen feet, makes it apparent that there must be a continual scouring action in progress, tending to alter the position of the channel. This action will inevitably continue unless steps are taken artificially to regulate and control the stream that is the point What shall those steps be ? More data are wanted before a decision can be arrived at. Yet no time is to be lost. The Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma, writes that unless steps are promptly taken to prevent denudation of the right bank, and, further, to bring back the river channel to a position approximating to that which it probably occupied fifty years ago, it will, in a very few years, be necessary to transfer the quays and wharves of the port to another locality. The outlook is serious.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS IN AUSTRALIA.

Investigations into the conduct of private lunatic asylums in Australia, consequent upon the revelations in a recent case, show that much ill-treatment and wrongful confinement are resorted to. According to the Melbourne paper, opinion amongst medical men as to the necessity of placing all private asylums under strict Government supervision is unanimous. Members of the profession are convinced that a great amount of cruelty has been inflicted by people who have no qualifications for treating the insane, but who have been allowed hitherto to pursue barbarous practices without let or hindrance. The Lunacy Act places a slight difficulty in the way of dealing with these establishments. It provides that they must receive only patients who are certified lunatics. Thus a well conducted and licensed private asylum is debarred from receiving a large number of cases—of melancholia, nervous depression, hysteria, etc.—which it is specially designed to treat. At present these cases are driven to unregistered places where there is no guarantee as to the treatment to which the patients will be subjected. The Inspector-General realises the position, and he will endeavour to meet it. In any event, he is determined that the Government shall supervise all private establishments, and that those who do not act in accordance with the law and its requirements must go out of the business.

THE SEDITION TRIAL.

The verdict returned in the case against Bhasker Balwant Bhopatkar for "attempting to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection" towards, the British Government was the only one possible by an intelligent jury, and the sentence is one which does not err on the side of severity. The Advocate-General put the case very mildly. Indeed the accused was less mercilessly handled by his own counsel, who did not hesitate to characterise the article complained of as childish and puerile. Childish and puerile it certainly was. And it was also mischievous. It revealed rank disaffection on the part of the writer, and criminal carelessness or incompetence on the part of the editor in allowing such an article to appear. It was not possible to accept counsel's assurance that accused is a fool rather than a knave. Perhaps he is both, but we prefer Mr. Raikes' estimate of the man. He is an educated person and it cannot be imagined that when he published the article he did not know that the allusions in it applied to the British Government. People who do not think for themselves would accept the accused's allegations against the Government as having more than a foundation in fact. And though the circulation of the accused's paper may only have been triflingly small, the intention was the same, and six, or a possible seven months' imprisonment is not a day too much.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

The accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the six months, April to September last, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1903 and 1904 show a marked improvement. The total of imports in the period mentioned in 1905 was Rs. 3,40,80,201 as against Rs. 2,87,86,591 and Rs. 2,89,06,032 in 1903 and 1904 respectively. Exports were valued at Rs. 3,55,22,806 against Rs. 3,06,61,603 and Rs. 2,62,10,449. The value of the total trade was Rs. 6,96,03,007 as compared with Rs. 5,49,97,040 and Rs. 5,95,67,635. In treasure forty-six and a quarter lakhs were imported and upwards of forty-seven and three-quarters exported. The value of exports exceeded that of imports by Rs. 14,42,605. During the period Nepal, Manipur and Tipperah sent us raw cotton to the value of Rs. 18,013. Nepal supplied us with Rs. 14,157 worth of twist and yarn, and piece-goods valued at Rs. 69,464 came from Afghanistan, Kashmir, Nepal, Bhutan, Manipur, West China and Shan States. Rs. 84,841 was the value of cotton imports. Cotton exports were valued at Rs. 1,29,66,955, foreign manufactured goods being put down at Rs. 1,17,14,273, Indian goods having declined, whilst foreign greatly increased.

H. M. S. Fox, Commander John B. Eustace, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo.

General Patterson, American Consul-General, Calcutta, is making excellent recovery from his recent severe indisposition.

Mr. Havel, Superintendent, Government School of Art, Calcutta, is very seriously ill with general break down and has been ordered home immediately. He sails on the 23rd, if he can then be moved.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee has been offered and accepted the post of Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, which will be rendered vacant by the retirement of Sir Alexander Pedler.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th January 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 83,094 maunds, and Rs. 28,244 in the earnings.

Information received by this mail points to the acceptance by the Home Government of the scheme of military administrative reform in India. The exact shape which it has assumed since Lord Minto became Viceroy is not yet known, but apparently Mr. John Morley is in the frame of mind to be convinced that the prerogative of the civil power will be adequately safeguarded.

At the Bombay Criminal Session, yesterday, a Special Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against Bhaskar Balvant Bhopatkar, editor and publisher of the "Bhala" newspaper, of publishing an article in his paper of the 11th October last, in which he attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India. Mr. Justice Batty, the presiding Judge, sentenced the accused to six months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

The Palace of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, which is now under construction, says "Indian Engineering" has an imposing tower over the main entrance, and the steelwork of the tower, which is of massive proportions. The base of the tower is about 70 feet above ground level and the dimensions of the steelwork at bearings are 51' 6" by 40' and 33' high to apex. The tower is to be covered with pressed ornamental zinc tiles laid over teak planking and at the ridges and cornices there will be a rich moulding of stucco work which will give the building a handsome appearance. The steelwork construction was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, Bombay.

Bengal is the home of the Babu, and the last report on Land Revenue Administration contains a singular instance of his all pervading influence. Some time ago the Government published in the "Gazette" their formal orders on the report, and for purposes of elucidation added extracts from it to the extent of some twelve foolscap pages of small print, say about one-third of the whole. Now the annual green-book is published, and we have first the full report, then the statistics on which it is based, then the Government resolution (in itself largely quotations from the report, and lastly the twelve foolscap pages of extracts ! So that a good deal of the matter is printed three times over between the covers of this book. No wonder printing charges increase. The only explanation that occurs to us is that perchance the report did not reach the prescribed maximum length, and the ingenuous Babu has adopted this method of getting full value for his money on the principle of Mr. Barrie's Scotch lassie who telegraphed, "Rob Angus has married the Colonel's daughter ; Rob Angus has married the Colonel," to prevent the Post Office making money out of her.

The Board of Revenue, in submitting to the Madras Government the Report of the Forest Administration for the year ending the 30th June 1903, which has drawn up by Mr. C. E. Brasier, stated that the work of the commissioned officers, under the usual arduous conditions of Forest service, had been uniformly good, and that they had shown themselves zealous and discreet. Besides the three Conservators, the Board specially commends the work of Messrs. P. M. Lushington, Bryant, Latham, Cox, Wood, Fischer, Scot, Richmond and Rama, Row. H. E. the Governor in Council is much gratified with the testimony borne by the Board to the excellence of the work done by the superior staff, but the conduct of the subordinate executive and protective staff was still capable of much improvement. Government add that they hope some good will result in this direction from the Coimbatore Training School for Deputy Rangers and Foresters. The question of improving the personnel of the Ranger class and the subordinate grades of the Provincial Service has recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. Various proposals are now under consideration for the reorganisation of the Imperial Service in order to adapt it to present conditions of Forest Administration and to increase the general efficiency of the Department.

SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY.

THE SYSTEM OF REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

[By Lieut. D. Williams.]

All those who have been to a School of Musketry and have passed their qualifying examination often ask themselves afterwards what they learnt while going through their course of instruction. Now there is nothing which is taught at a School of Musketry, which one could not learn in one's own Regiment, and this can safely be said without exception.

Let us take the usual subjects, both practical and theoretical, which are taken as a standard at all Schools of Musketry, and see if any one of them could not be taught equally as well, or even better, in any Regiment by an Officer who was qualified as an Instructor.

We will first take the part of the course which is usually laid down as being the preliminary part of one's training in Musketry, and to which ten days or a fortnight are generally given before one starts the range and field practices.

During this period every student is given an opportunity of learning practically the method of how to instruct in the preliminary part of Musketry, that is to say, every officer and N. C. O. takes his turn as instructor of his particular squad, while the Officer or Sergeant-Instructor on the Staff correct them, if they should go wrong, and see that the correct positions are adhered to as far as possible. After this preliminary part is finished, a certain amount of firing is done on the range and then field practices are commenced. Here again, both on the range and in the field, the students in turn have an opportunity of gaining practical experience in the various duties which have to be performed.

Obviously there is nothing in this part of one's training in Musketry which could not be taught equally as well in any Regiment.

Range finding by Mekometer and judging distance are both frequently practised in Regiments ; in fact it lays down in Musketry Regulations that these things must be taught, consequently there is nothing extraordinary in the instruction of these subjects at a School of Musketry.

The Maxim Gun, too, is a subject which is bound to be taught Regimentally, and although the men who are trained do not go to a School of Musketry, they are every bit as efficient as a man who does.

Every Regiment has its own Armourer Sergeant, so that in that part of the instruction which requires his help there would be no difficulty.

There now remains one thing to be considered, and that is the lectures which have to be given during the course.

As a class being held in a Regiment would necessarily be small, it is obvious that the Officer who was putting it through could do most of the lecturing himself, and could personally learn the capabilities of those under him in doing likewise.

At Schools of Musketry the greater number of lectures are given by the Sergeant-Instructors, which usually takes the form of everything being read straight out of the book, and if an explanation is required of anything that is complicated, they are naturally unable to do it.

Now as the very simplest theories of Musketry only are required to be learnt by N. C. O's, and never anything unnecessarily complicated by officers, there is no instruction that could not be given in any Regiment by an ordinarily educated officer.

There is one other thing which I have not mentioned, and that is experimental firing and the testing of rifles and ammunition. These are both extremely simple and can be carried out on any range at little or no expense.

After the first ten days of the course, one or two test examination papers would be set every week in order to instruct the students in the kind of questions they will be asked in the final written examination, and also to ascertain how they are improving in their work.

It will be clearly seen by the above remarks that in taking a course at a School of Musketry from beginning to end there is nothing which could not be carried out in a Regiment, and at the same time give far better results in the Musketry training of individuals.

Having advocated that Schools of Musketry should be done away with, a few words are given as to the system which might be adopted in the organization of Regimental Schools of Musketry :—

The first thing which requires consideration is what is to be done in the case of Native Regiments.

Let us first of all deal with British Officers in the Indian Army, and presume that it is not advisable for them to be put through a course with their own Native Officers and N. C. O's. This difficulty could be overcome by making it a rule that all officers on the Unattached List should be put through a course during the year they are attached to a British Regiment. Of course, there would be a great number of officers already in the Indian Army who were not qualified in Musketry, and these could, at much less expense to the Government, be attached to the nearest British Regiment for a course, which in a great many cases would be at the same station.

Native Officers and N. C. O's, as in the British Service, could be trained in their own Regiments, and, if it was found more convenient in stations where there was more than one, there could be one class for the whole lot.

These classes would be under a qualified Native Officer, who would be assisted by one or two N. C. O's according to how many the class was composed of. This Native Officer would be under the supervision of a British Officer, who would be directly responsible that things were carried out in a proper manner, but would carry on as usual with his Regimental duties.

At Schools of Musketry Native Officers and N. C. O's have to be employed to instruct their men, and as their examinations are entirely oral, surely it could be done in a much more satisfactory manner in a Regiment, where not only would the Instructors be known to their class, but the great difficulty would be overcome by them, being able to talk their particular language.

In Native Regiments the oral examinations would be held and marked by the British Officer who was supervising, who would also assist the Native Officer in drawing up a programme of work to be gone through during the course.

As regards British Regiments in stations where there was more than one, either Cavalry or Infantry, they would in every case combine and have one class for all.

This class would be under an officer selected by the Officer Commanding the Station, and this Officer-Instructor would select his own Sergeant-Instructors, and these if possible should be from those Regiments who constitute the class.

The following remarks apply to both the British Service and the Indian Army :—

As the classes would necessarily be much smaller than at a School of Musketry it would neither be instructive nor practical for them to do their field practices independently, so I would suggest that they are carried out in connection with different companies from the Regiment or Regiments in the station. In this way not only would practice and training be given, which at present is so seldom obtained, but valuable experience would be gained by those undergoing instruction.

Then there is the expense which would be incurred by having these classes Regimentally, but this would be extremely small, in fact confined to the expense of target gear.

If one Regiment was holding a class by itself, there would be nothing more than the ordinary expenditure, as the targets in daily use could be utilized.

In the case where more than one Regiment were going through a class, or where an officer was attached from the Indian Army, the Regiment whose target gear was being used could receive a small sum from the other Regiments for each member of the class.

The questions for the final written examinations and the final oral examination would be set by the Officer-Instructor and sent up to the A. A. G. for Musketry at Head-Quarters for his approval.

The final papers would be corrected, marked and together with the marks obtained in each oral examination would be sent to the A. A. G. for Musketry, who would circulate a list of the successful candidates to the Regiment concerned.

(Concluded on page 6.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

MARCH TO HYDE PARK.

NOVEL SUGGESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A demonstration of the unemployed took place to-day. About four thousand assembled on the Thames embankment and marched to Hyde Park. Speeches were made appealing to the Government to deal with the unemployed, and asking an Exchequer grant-in-aid of the same.

[London, January 27th.—In response to a suggestion that the men discharged from the Chatham dockyards and the unemployed generally be employed in the construction of the long-projected Channel tunnel as a national undertaking, the Amiralty state that the Government are not prepared to support the proposal.

At the instigation of Mr. John Burns, the Battersea Borough Council has engaged two thousand unemployed on road-making.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie Leader.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The new Labour Party have elected Mr. Keir Hardie as their leader and will sit on the Opposition side.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

The Cameron Highlanders at Pretoria are under orders for Pietermaritzburg.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Meeting Fixed.

The meeting of the Unionist Party is officially fixed for Thursday.

LORD ROBERTS' ARMY REFORM.

Strong Support.

Seventy-five members of the House of Commons have now pledged their support to Lord Roberts' Army Reform Scheme and a meeting has been arranged for the 14th instant.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

The Manila Barracks.

AMERICANS NEED PROTECTION.

The Washington Committee of Appropriations has refused a supplementary credit for barracks in Manila, Mr. Taft admitting that it was not intended to send troops until it was evident that the Americans in China needed protection.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Improvement Manifested.

An interchange of Franco-German semi-official recriminations continued all yesterday, but an Algeciras telegram dated midnight last night says that a real improvement is manifest, and the uneasiness has disappeared.

THE CHUNGPUSIEN OUTRAGE.

Ringleader Executed.

Reuter (Peking) says the Government has ordered the execution of the ringleader of the Chungpusien outrage and the punishment of others.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Sixty-five of the Workmen's Councillors at St. Petersburg have been deported to Archangel, Tobolsk and Yenisseisk.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

The French Chamber has adopted the Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty by 407 against 55.

THE ALASKA FISHERY.

The American Congress is discussing a Bill to exclude alien fishermen from Alaska. The Bill is aimed at checking the Japanese.

THE CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY OF TWO IRISH M. P.'s.

Prosecution Abandoned.

The new Government has withdrawn the *ex*-Government's prosecution for criminal conspiracy instituted against Messrs. O'Kelly and O'Dowd, the Irish Members of the House of Commons.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE.

A despatch received from Washington to-day states that Mr. Root continues to urge upon Mr. Taft the necessity of taking military precautions in preparation for any emergency.

AMERICAN TROOPS EN-ROUTE.

Some United States troops are already en-route to the Philippines.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE CITY.

The Press on Mr. Balfour's Speech.

THE QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Balfour, who was the guest at a banquet given in honour of the new City Members last night, made a speech in which he reiterated his retaliation policy for the execution of which he said a general tariff was unnecessary, but the question would not be dealt with for some years, therefore it was of no use quarrelling over the methods. So long as the Party was united in principle the duty of the Opposition was to criticise Government.

Mr. Balfour's speech at the banquet in honour of the new City of London Members of the House of Commons is variously criticised, but the Chamberlainite organs agree that it is now possible to accept him as the leader of the Unionist Party.

The "Morning Post" is disappointed and despairs the leadership of a man who is incapable of conceiving a practical policy.

The "Daily Mail" says that the speech is a most explicit declaration in favour of Fiscal Reform.

The "Times" praises Mr. Balfour's courage in adhering to the position in face of clamour, and his statement gives to the Fiscal Reform the first place in the Unionist policy while at the same time not pinning the Party to any specific proposals.

IMPROVED SCALE OF PAY FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

In regard to the introduction of the ameliorated conditions of service for the superior officers of Police in India, it is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the improved scale of pay recommended by the Police Commission, but that the details as regards the numbers of new appointments are still under consideration, and that recommendations for the various provinces are being discussed each upon their own merits between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. After all the changes are settled they will be brought into operation simultaneously, when local Governments are able to provide the necessary funds. It is not yet certain how soon this will be, but Police officers will learn with interest that progress, though slow, is still being made towards effecting the reforms that have so long been needed. The recent abolition of the exchange compensation applies only to new entrants.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The programme for next Saturday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is not yet settled, but nothing of much importance is pending.

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The report is to-day published here showing that the situation in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts of Bombay has become critical and that famine has been declared in them. Two hundred thousand people are estimated to have already emigrated from the districts of Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Satara in search of work, and it is expected that the demand for relief will become acute in this larger region by next month.

REFUNDS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

It is notified that refunds due in respect of telegrams are at present granted on an application being made within three days of the date of the telegram and on production of the necessary documentary evidence at all telegraph departmental offices. To meet the convenience of the public it has been decided to extend this system to all combined post and telegraph offices in charge of head and sub-postmasters with effect from 1st April 1906.

GAMBLING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 13.

Kaiki and Hormusji Dalal, Bookmakers' Totalizator, were to-day found guilty of gambling at the last Poona Hunt Point-to-Point Races by means of the crown and anchor game and were fined Rs. 25 each. Rao Bahadur Madgavkar, First Class Special Magistrate, in the course of his finding held that the accused committed an offence as laid down in Section 4, Bombay Gambling Act, Clause 4, which, inter alia, recited that whoever having the use of any place uses the same for the purpose of common gaming house, or in any manner assists in conducting the business of such place used for the purposes aforesaid. The common gaming house is defined in Section 3 of the Act as a place in which cards, dice, and tables are used for the profit or gain of a person using such a place. It was an admitted fact that at the place where the game was played there was table, box and dice used for profit or gain. The Hunt Committee gave the accused the monopoly on receipt of Rs. 50, on accused's own admission, so the place can be held to be a common gaming house. Accused gave notice that they will appeal.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AT POONA.

POONA, FEB. 13.

The case against Scully and Butler, of Messrs Phillimore and Company, came before Major Fields Cantonment Magistrate. Pleaders for both the side addressed the Court. The Magistrate will give his decision to-morrow.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Small-pox occasioned 143 deaths here last week, including that of one European and three Eurasians, the Puddopooker ward reporting nearly twice as many deaths from small-pox as from all other causes combined.

BURMA AND AGRICULTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The Burma Government are advertising here 64 appointments on pay rising in some cases to three hundred rupees monthly for assistants and other subordinates connected with the scientific branches of the Agricultural Department in that Province.

IT is but another instance of the uncertainty of life that two members of the new Parliament should not have lived to take their seats. Mr. Higgins, of North Galway, died just before the declaration of his election, and now Mr. James Annand has joined the majority. The latter was a self-made man the son of a crofter and blacksmith, who himself worked in a forge and afterwards did good service for Liberalism as a journalist in the North of England.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS.

INCREASE OF TWO LAKHS.

According to latest information the population of the town and island of Bombay within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation is 982,000. At first it was said to be in the neighbourhood of 960,000, and we are told to expect that when the figures are checked it will be something like 985,000. Anyhow as the population according to the official census of 1901 was 776,006, the increase at yesterday's figures is 205,994. Although 776,006 is the figure given in the Census report, Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner, calculated that the actual population, including fugitives from plague, was 819,206, so that even if such were the case there has been—if the new returns are to be accepted—an increase of 162,794. The principal increases are roughly as follows:—

	Increase.
Ward A—Colaba (Upper and Lower), Fort (South and North) and Esplanade	9,300
Ward B—Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongree	23,869
Ward C—Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	43,186
Ward D—Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	33,001
Ward E—Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43,694
Ward F—Parel, Sewri and Sion	25,300
Ward G—Mahim and Worli	23,005
	206,355

Of the sub-division of the wards the most striking increases approximate:—

Byculla	20,000
Girgaum	13,000
Kamatipura	10,000
Fanaswadi	12,000
Bhuleshwar	7,840

On the subject of the decline shown in 1901 the Census Commissioner observed that the rate of increment was very high prior to the outbreak of the plague, and for five years after 1891, the population doubtless continued to grow; but the plague, which appeared in September 1893 struck a severe blow at the prosperity of Bombay, not only by the heavy mortality that it caused—which was estimated to have amounted to 114,000 up to the time of the 1901 Census—but also by the dispersion of many of its inhabitants and the general dislocation of trade and industry that resulted from it, and from the measures taken to contend its ravages, which at first created great uneasiness amongst the more ignorant sections of the community. The result was that instead of a further accretion of at least 8 per cent., the 1901 Census showed a population of 776,006, a decrease of about 6 per cent. The report added: "Mr. Edwardes thinks that the number enumerated would have been greater by 43,000, but for the temporary departure of many of the regular inhabitants to places beyond the limits of the city owing to fear of plague. If so, the true population at the present time (1901) is very little less than it was in 1891 in spite of the plague epidemic and its attendant evils." The new enumeration goes to show that such was the case, and the increment now reported brings the population up to about what it would have been five years ago but for extraordinary circumstances. Indeed Mr. Edwardes gave 970,000 as the number we ought to have had. On page 8 of his report he wrote:—"Whether the number of our population in 1891 were not underestimated, and whether our estimate of 43,200 for the refuge population of 1901 is not too small, is by no means certain. One would be inclined to place the latter at between 70,000 and 80,000, and adding thereto to the number actually counted, plus 114,000 for next plague losses, would estimate the normal population at 970,000 or very nearly a million. Speaking generally it may be said that the troubles of the last six years have robbed the island of nearly two lakhs of inhabitants. The accuracy of Mr. Edwardes' computations is strikingly demonstrated by the enumeration of last week-end.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

SMASH UP NEAR DADAR.

AT 4-30 a.m. yesterday a collision occurred between two goods trains near Dadar, on the G. I. P. Railway, resulting in slight injuries to a brakesman. From enquiries made on the spot it appears that a goods train had left Sion Station at the hour mentioned and was waiting near Matunga. Suddenly another goods train came from behind and dashed into the train which was at a stand still with such force that several of the wagons were detailed and some of those nearest the contact worked one over the other. Form wagons were completely smashed, while most of the other wagons of both trains were damaged in some way or other. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one of the brakesman was slightly injured. He was promptly sent to hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he was allowed to go home. The driver of the train which followed the one at a stand still saw the danger before him and put on the automatic brakes just in time to avert what may have been a most disastrous collision. Immediately after the news of the accident was received at the Head Office in Bombay, Mr. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, repaired to the scene, and with Mr. Brown, Traffic Inspector, and Mr. Weir, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, supervised the work of clearing the line. The local traffic was dislocated for some time, and it was not till late in the afternoon that the line was cleared. Precautionary measures were adopted to clear the down line as quickly as possible in order to avoid any delay to the mail service. The task of clearing the line was not an easy one, as no less than eighty wagons were damaged or derailed. The morning is said to have been a foggy one along the line, and the driver of the second train is reported to aver that he could not distinguish the signal.

THE COLLISION NEAR SURAT.

Further particular regarding the derailment and distruction of wagons at Amroli, show that the accident was caused by the axle-box of one of the goods wagons giving away while the train was travelling between mileage 170-171 away opposite Kosad village, causing no less than seventeen wagons to leave metals. The wagons were loaded with half-pressed cotton bales, and manner in which they were knocked about caused the bales to take fire. Within an hour's time several wagons were in flames. Mr. Framji Jijibhai, the guard in charge of the train, on seeing this, with great presence of mind and with the ready assistance of the villagers set to work, and removed thirty-seven of the wagons to a place of safety and these were ultimately taken on to Sayan. The burning wagons, however, were in flames throughout the night and until noon the following day. Prompt assistance arrived from Surat and Broach, and a pilot train, with a crane, came in from Kankrakhari at 6 a.m., but nothing could be done to clear the line until the fire was got under. About four hundred men were set to work to remove the wreckage, and at 6 a.m. to-day the down line was cleared and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the up line was also in working order. Five wagons were completely smashed, and twelve wagons, containing cotton, cocoanuts and mowra, were burnt. In all 170 bales of cotton have been destroyed, and nine covered and eight open wagons, the total damage being estimated at about two lakhs. The cotton bales are from Broach and Ankleswar for Surat and Colaba, the consignees being Messrs. Dinshah Furdonji, Narandas Rajaram and Co., and Chotoobhai Jivandas.

CRICKET.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

[FIRST MATCH.]

CEYLON vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE first of the series of matches arranged between the Ceylon team, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, and the local Gymkhanas was commenced yesterday morning on the Elphinstone College ground, when the College team was pitted against them. Unfortunately the visitors were deprived of the services of Rosario, their reliable wicket-keeper, who met with an accident on board while on the voyage to Bombay. Notwithstanding the game proved an interesting and exciting one from start to finish, and though at the conclusion of the first innings the Collegians led by a small margin, the visitors stand every chance of showing out in their true colours in their second venture.

Play was announced to commence at 11 a. m., but it was not till three-quarters of an hour later that the visitors took the field, the College team having won the toss. Professor Wodehouse, the skipper, and S. M. Chothia opened the innings against the attack of D. Joseph from the southern end of the ground and C. Orr from the opposite direction. Much to the anticipations of the large gathering who had assembled around the ground, the home team opened favourably, dropping for 25 runs. The latter portion of the innings found some lively cricket, and 111 runs were reached before the innings closed. Of this total Chothia contributed 20, Wodehouse 14, Mody 17, Vakil 12, Gimi 12, and Antia 17. The visitors replied with 108, Gunesekere playing a faultless innings of 65.

The home team commenced their second innings and made 43 runs for the loss of 2 wickets.

The game will be resumed at 11 a. m. to-day, when some lively cricket will be witnessed.

The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

S M Chothia, c Perera, b Gunesekere	20
Prof Wodehouse, c Orr, b Joseph	14
J Modi, b Joseph	17
P H Vakil, b Joseph	12
H D Gimi, c Ondatji, b Joseph	12
J Antia, c Molamura, b Gunesekere	17
H F Mullah, b Joseph	6
A Driver, st Heyzer, b Ganesekere	1
J D Antia, b Ganesekere	0
M Wacha, c and b Gunesekere	0
D N Vakil, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	111

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 2; 2 for 8; 3 for 8; 4 for 8; 5 for 30; 6 for 61; 7 for 85; 8 for 85; 9 for 108; 10 for 108.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
D Joseph	26	39	8	5
C Orr	6	26	2	0
Dr Raffel	1	4	0	0
D B Gunesekere	17	30	7	4

2nd Innings.

S A Chothia, b Joseph	9
J Mody, c Molamura, b Joseph	8
P H Vakil, batting	2
Prof Wodehouse, batting	16
H D Gimi J Antia H F Mullah A Driver J Antia M Wacha D N Vakil	To bat
Extras	8
Total	43

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 24; 2 for 25.

CEYLON.

1st Innings.

A T Pollock, run out	19
A F Molamura, b Wacha	1
C Orr, b Wacha	1
J C Heyzer, b Wacha	0
C E Perera, b Wacha	0
D B Gunesekere, c P Vakil, b Antia	65
E Deeriasoonga, b Antia	5
D Joseph, b Antia	14
E Ondatji, b Antia	0
L Thomasy, b Antia	2
Dr A Raffel, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	108

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 25; 2 for 48; 3 for 51; 4 for 71; 5 for 97; 6 for 103; 7 for 111; 8 for 111; 9 for 111; 10 for 111.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Wacha	14	45	2	4
D Vakil	11	34	4	0
Antia	8	23	2	5

HEARTY SEND OFF.

The "Times of Ceylon" of February 8, writes:—After encountering a good deal of opposition, and in spite of a regrettable outburst of jealousy on the part of a certain selection of Colombo cricketers, the Ceylonese team left this morning for Bombay by the P. & O. "Oceana," which sailed at 10 o'clock. A large number assembled at the jetty at an early hour to see the team off, these including Mrs. E. Thomasz, the Misses Raffel, the Misses Modder, Miss Van-Geyzel, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Messrs. Carimjee Jafferjee, Dadhabboy Nuserwanjee, Douglas de Saram C. W. Schumacher, E. A. Joseph, J. Ludovici, C. Kelaart, D. S. Senanayake, H. M. Gunasekere, G. de Kretser F. Ondaatje, Evan Joseph, and A. C. Solomonsz. Shortly after nine o'clock the team, which numbered fifteen, whose names have already been mentioned, with Mr. W. S. Pays, the manager and Mr. Bartholomeusz, representative of the "Times of Ceylon," entered the P. & O. launch amidst much enthusiasm. As the launch steamed out three cheers were raised for the team and spontaneously given. It is to be hoped that the phenomenal success which has attended the venture so far will continue, and that we shall welcome our cricketers next month with a belt full of scalps. Sixteen capable young cricketers—for de Saram goes to Bombay later—have been entrusted with the mission, but they will have to meet some of the best of Indian cricket teams. Lord Hawke's eleven and later the Oxford Authentics, both of which included very good talent, found the Parsis and the combined Indian the teams quite up to first-class English form.

A correspondent, who takes a keen interest in them writes:—All interest will centre in the trial of strength between the famous Parsi eleven and the Ceylonese. The former have long been famous, and many can still remember the great victory gained by them over Lord Hawke's XI. which included England's greatest cricketers the Hon. F.S. Jackson However, on glancing at the Parsi names of to-day we miss that of Mistri, the great Patiala player, who has not been figuring lately in important cricket. This left-hander was said to be the finest batsman in India and worthy of his place in any representative eleven. His absence will not very greatly impair the strength of the Parsees however, for there are many capital batsmen and bowlers in the team that will meet Ceylon Hitherto the Ceylonese teams had very few chances of engaging with first class elevens, and of the team that has just left our shores only Raffel and Thomas have played against the Australian and English teams, which have played here from time to time. Douglas de Saram and Kelaart figured conspicuously in Bombay a year ago, and were certainties for the Indian team which was to have visited England. Ceylon had other good cricketers and no one will gainsay the fact that a really sound team has been selected to uphold the honour of Ceylonese Cricket. On the fast Bombay wickets it is feared that Ceylonese bowling may not prove as successful as usual in Ceylon.

The team has a great reputation for fielding, and, if this can be upheld, a mediocre or even a weak bowling side is made very much stronger. Perera and Weerasooriya should be Ceylon's most prolific scorers on the fiery wickets at Bombay. The pace of the pitch should suit them well and if they strike form, Ceylon need not fear a batting collapse for, besides the dashing element, there is a large leaven of steadiness in the team. Another point in favour of the touring team is that it is composed, mainly of young cricketers. The only veterans if the term is to be used at all, are Raffel, Heyzer and Thomasz and these men have often showed fine judgment at a critical moment, where less experienced men have despaired and failed. Kelaart's inability to go is greatly regretted. Of late, however, other bowlers have arisen, who are proving capital trundlers, though not so destructive as Kelaart was in his day. Douglas de Saram did not accompany the team this morning, but will be going up later, in time for the third match. He will probably leave on the 17th instant.

(Concluded on page 6)

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

COMMITTEE AND TRUSTEES OF THE FUND

THE following official communication was issued yesterday:—

Letter from Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, Bombay, dated the 6th September 1905:—

I am requested by the Finance Committee of the Royal Visit Fund to intimate to Government that all funds in excess of one lakh that may be received by them will be invested from time to time either in Government promissory notes or some suitable similar security.

The Committee presume that the donations of Rs. 6 lakhs contributed by Government and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim have been placed in charge of the Accountant-General and invested by that officer for the benefit of the Museum Fund.

Government letter to the Secretary, Royal Visit Fund Committee, No. 261-p., dated the 22nd September 1905:—

In reply to your letter dated the 6th instant, I am directed to invite a reference to my letter No. 257-p., dated the 19th instant, and to state that Government propose to assign the 6 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 2 of your letter, under suitable safeguards, to the Committee which is to be constituted and that in the meantime Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's contribution is earning interest, but under the rules the Government contribution cannot be invested. I am to observe that Government approve of the investment at interest of the sums which the Royal Visit Fund Committee receive in excess of one lakh, and trust that the surplus which may remain after defraying the expenses in connection with the Royal Visit, including the laying of the memorial stone, will be placed at the disposal of the above.

Resolution.—Government are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the reconstituted Museum Committee in addition to the gentlemen named in the margin, viz the Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E. (Chairman); the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E.; the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Honourable, Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey.; the Honourable, Mr. C. H. Armstrong; Mr. H. M. Phipson; and Mr. C. L. Burns.; the members of the Committee appointed by Government Resolutions No. 2414, dated the 12th May 1904, and No. 6798, dated the 10th December 1904:—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S.; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball.; Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E.; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt.; Major C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., B. S. (London), I. M. S.; Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt.; Mr. H. Cousens, M. R. A. C.; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.; the Secretary to Government, General Department.

The following gentlemen are appointed Trustees of the funds already set apart for the Museum and those which may be collected hereafter:—The Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst., C.E., the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and Mr. W. D. Shephard, I.C.S.

The funds entrusted to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India will be—(i) The balance of the funds collected by the Royal Visit Fund Committee and all donations subsequently collected for the Museum. (ii) The donation of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim at present in deposit in the Bank of Bombay. (iii) The Government contribution of three lakhs. (iv) The contribution of the Bombay City Municipality.

The following conditions are prescribed for the greater security of the funds held by the Trustees:—(I) The funds may be invested in any security of or issued by the Government of India or in any other security for the time being sanctioned for the purpose by Government, with power from time to time to vary any such investment and while not invested shall be placed on deposit or current account with the Bank of Bombay. (ii) The accounts shall be annually audited under the orders of Government, and shall be open to inspection at any time by an officer appointed by Government.

The first duty of the Committee will be to consider the observations in the Resolution of October 5th, 1905, and to settle the scope of the Museum subject to the approval of Government, the second, to decide whether a selected architect should be entrusted with the preparation of the design, or whether members of the profession should be invited to submit designs from which a selection would be made.

The design and subsequently the plans and estimates will be subject to the approval of Government. Government consider that the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates and the construction of the Museum should be entrusted to the Public Works Department.

In the meantime, as there must be a considerable delay before construction can be commenced, the Committee is invited to consider the suitability of laying out the area set apart for the Museum for the use and enjoyment of the public of Bombay.

It is requested that copies of the proceedings of the Committee may be furnished to Government.

LORD AMPTHILL'S DEPARTURE.

IT is officially notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable Oliver Arthur Villiers Russell, Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, will embark from the Apollo Bandar on board the P. and O. s. s. China, on Saturday, the 17th February at 1 p.m. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine is requested to consult the wishes of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in India and to make such arrangements as may be acceptable to his Excellency for Lord Ampthill's embarkation. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade is requested to issue the necessary orders for a guard-of-honour to be present at the Apollo Bandar and for the firing of the usual salute to announce his Excellency's departure from Bombay. The arrangements at the Apollo Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have addressed the local Government here, pointing out the serious nature of the present rice famine in Bengal, and suggesting that steps be taken to prevent distress. The Chamber say that the crop in Bacherounge, which usually sends about thirty-nine lakhs of maunds to Calcutta, is this year fifty per cent. below normal.

THE NIZAM'S BEREAVEMENT.

THE following is a copy of the message from H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad through his Highness' Secretary to Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary, the Mahomedan Educational Conference, Bombay Presidency:—

Am commended to request you to kindly convey to Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference Committee His Highness Nizam's most sincere thanks for their kind message of sympathy and condolence.

THE report about the stoppage of work on the Shilman-Gakki Railway, though true in the main, was inaccurate in detail, says a correspondent. It seems that a dispute arose as to the exact point in the Mohmand country up to which the line was to be carried. The spot is known as mile 300, and, working parties having gone beyond it, the Mohmands protested, and hence the stoppage pending further elucidation of the matter. This side of mile 300 the work is proceeding briskly and without interruption.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The International Society.

MR. BISPHAM AND LIGHT OPERA.

THE COVENT GARDEN SEASON.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

THE sixth exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers,—somewhat pretentiously styled an Art Congress—is among the most diversified and cosmopolitan that this body has yet given us. If it does not reveal any very new developments of "advanced" art in England—or, we should rather say, in Britain—it gives a very fair notion of what is going on not only in Paris but in Munich, and even in Italy and the United States. The exhibition will be chiefly remembered for the memorable display of sculpture gathered together in the Entrance Hall or Atrium. This is chiefly made up of the work of three great foreign sculptors, M. Auguste Rodin, the late Constantin Meunier, and M. Bartholome. M. Rodin, the president and the enthusiastic supporter of the society, is worthily represented by the great marble group, Le Baiser, of which another example—inferior, if our memory serves, to this one—is in the Luxembourg. This is magnificent in rhythm, in energy and vitality, as in pathos, and marred only by the persistence of the great master in adhering to the defects—not necessarily expressive or significant—of his models. Here, where all is otherwise loftiness, spiritual and physical beauty, the huge coarse extremities of the figures offend. The French master has this in common with the Greeks, whom he worships, yet wisely refrains from imitating; he relies for expression on the whole bodies of his figures, on the movement of the muscles, and the rhythm of the limbs, and only in a lesser degree on the facial characterisation [which in the sculpture of the earlier Renaissance plays so dominant a part. The passion that thrills through this heroic pair of lovers expresses itself equally well from whatever aspect we contemplate the group. One serious reproach we feel constrained to bring against this master, the most eminent of living sculptors, and that is that he repeats his most famous works with a persistence and a liberality that must inevitably be annoying and disconcerting to the true lover of his life-work. Everywhere now one meets a Penseur in the larger or the smaller format, and the "St. John," the "Age d'Airain," the "Dalou," the "Jean-Paul Laurens"—to mention only a few of the most important works—are now to be met with in London, Berlin, and Dresden, though the Luxembourg holds, among its chief treasures, the first originals.

This repetition of distinctive works which have found especial favour with the public was far too extensively practised by Rodin's master, the famous animalier Barye, and we have seen it indulged in extensively over here by Rossetti, and in a modified form by Burne-Jones. Judging it as a work of the man to whom in the position which he now holds the "noblesse oblige" especially applies, we cannot praise the newer and smaller group to which, unwisely enough, the title "Paolo and Francesca" has been given—it may be, not by the master himself. Those sprawling, naked figures have a curious rhythm of their own, but they are not, even from M. Rodin's standpoint, carried far enough, and they are not even expressive in their rudimentary modelling, in their purely animal frenzy. M. Bartholome is as it is hardly necessary to repeat, the author of one of the greatest and most moving works of modern times—the already celebrated monument, "Aux Morts," in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise. Even there it was the inventiveness, the linked perfection of the composition, the grandeur and pathos of the conception rather than the sculptural quality of the art that moved the world to admiration. Fairness constrains us with some unwillingness to point out that here he does not shine as a master of the first rank. The colossal "Adam and Eve"—a fine and moving conception in its way—requires for due expression on this scale a vibrant force, an accent, a power of modelling, a sense of the monumental, and yet of the vital, which M. Bartholome has seemingly been unable to bring to bear upon it. The work is interesting, and of more than respectable merit, but not great. The "Jeune Fille se coiffant," by the same artist, is an elegant and complete piece of no great significance or power. He appears to much greater advantage in the charming bronze statuette of a nude girl lazily stretching her fair from at the waterside, called "Au Board de l'Eau."

Constantin Meunier is the true Jean-Francois Millet among sculptors, the man who, taking crushing labour in docks and mines as his chief theme, has done as much legitimately to ennoble it as his prototype the French painter did when he realised monumentally his sad, lofty poems of labour not less crushing in the fields. All these admirable bronze statuettes, big in style if small in dimensions, are so well-known already that they need no new description. And so are the "Puddleur" and the "Femme du Peuple" which are "classic" in the same way as Greek sculpture is classic—in that large and generalised presentment of life in which the individual is merged in the type. Where Meunier fails, however, and where Rodin supremely excels, is in suggesting the essential principle of being, the deepseated vitality, the dynamic force, not arrested but ever transmitted, ever sending its waves through the quivering muscles, and the whole organism alive and at work. Meunier gives magnificently the structure, the architecture, the permanent character of man, but this supreme, yet not wholly definable, quality at the root of being is wanting. That is why these noble bronze reliefs' "Le Port" and "Moisson," which show the domination of labour and the submission of man with a dignity and an epic truth hardly paralleled in modern art, lack something essential the absence of which can be best felt by comparing them with the Panathenaic Processions on the Frieze of the Parthenon. For ever and ever will the great surging streams of man and beast press and pulsate onwards in a rhythmical presentation which is idealised yet intensely real, which contain the very principle that we are seeking to define. M. Meunier's fine rhythm is arrested, frozen where and when he has surprised it in Nature; his workmen, his labourers in the field are grand and noble symbols, and the composition which binds them together is sculptural and splendid; but the vital spark has died out—they speak to us of eternity, it may be, but not of life.

It is the intention of Mr. David Bispham, an artist who is all too rarely heard now in England, to produce next year, presumably in America what should be an extremely interesting light opera. The libretto, which has been made by Mr. Laurence Hausman, a poet of no light distinction, is a version of The Vicar of Wakefield. Mme. Lisa Lehmann is writing the music, and everybody who knows the delicacy of her inspiration will recognise that she has here a task which should be very congenial to her, Mr. Bispham, of course, will take the role of the Vicar himself, and, with his sense of humour, of pathos and also of the requirements of the stage, he should make an excellent embodiment of the character. America is always anxious to invite to her shores the most prominent among what are to her foreign artists, in order that their work may become thoroughly well-known, and thus bring the musical level of the United States well into the modern line. Rachmaninoff, the well-known Russian composer, is engaged to conduct two concerts of the Russian Symphony Orchestra at New York, and both of these concerts will be devoted to his own compositions. We learn from the "New Music Review" (New York) that he will produce his first Symphony, and a New Orchestral Suite, works which are still in manuscript. He is also to give his Tone-Poem, The Cliff, which has already made a great impression in New York. At the same time, Pugno will appear at the first concert, and will play the Russian composer's Pianoforte Concerto. Very gradually the name of Mr. Edward A. MacDowell, by his excellent songs, has been firmly establishing itself as a composer of many very charming songs

It is most regrettable to learn that his condition of health is extremely precarious. It appears that he has overworked himself very considerably, and his delicacy of health has been largely increased by a dreadful cab-accident of a very grave nature. He is still comparatively young, between forty and fifty, and his loss would be a very serious matter to the present more and more flourishing condition of music in America.

Mme. Eleonora de Cisneros, whose work during the Covent Garden opera season, which closed on Thursday, has been recognised in all quarters, has been engaged to sing during the grand season next year at Covent Garden. She has just left this country for Milan, where she creates two new roles, one in "La" Figlia di Toris, Franchetti's new opera, the libretto of which has been taken from the poem of the same name, by Gabriele d'Annunzio, and the other in Tschaikowsky's "Dama di Piecho," now to be given for the first time in Italy. We trust that her success may be great. The recent season at Covent Garden, to which we have just referred, was responsibly altogether for fifty-one performances. Among these performances one need not be saying anything far-fetched in declaring that the most thoroughly enjoyable one, apart from the work of the soloists generally in the season, were the three interpretations of "Don Giovanni." Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," which has proved to be an enormous favourite with the public, was given no less than eleven times. Seven renderings were allotted to the production of "11 Trovatore," five to "Rigoletto," four to "Aida," and three to "La Tosca" and "11 Ballo in Maschera," Manon Lescaut being twice performed, and "La Traviata" only once; "La Boheme" was given six times, on each occasion the part of Mimi being taken by Mme. Melba. Boito's "Mefistofele" was given twice, the same number of performances being given of "Faust," in both of which performances of Gounod's work Mme. Melba appeared. It is not necessary to go into further details, as we have dealt exhaustively with the various operas and singers after the occasion of each interpretation.

SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I would suggest that instead of an Officer or N.C.O. getting "distinguished," that he should have it recorded against his name "Specially qualified as an Instructor," and in order to obtain this he must get 80 per cent. on the total marks, but it is not essential if he does get 80 per cent. that this should be applicable.

Before I close these remarks I should like to point out a few of the advantages which would be gained by the introduction of the Regimental School of Musketry.

A far larger proportion of Officers and N. C. O.'s in both services would be trained in Musketry, and of those who were qualified many more would gain experience by being Instructors to these classes, which would be a means of ensuring their knowledge of Musketry being kept up to date. The classes, in the case of the British Service, would not be confined to Sergeants only, but as in all other courses of instruction, they would be open to Corporals and a certain number of senior Lance-Corporals.

In this way many of the Junior N.C.O.'s would be of invaluable service to their Company Officers, instead of being a hindrance, which in the majority of cases is only too evident.

Every Regiment, both British and Native, would by this system have many more qualified in Musketry than at present, and so in time the Musketry efficiency of all ranks would reach a standard which can never be gained by the present system of general Schools of Musketry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE Report of the Committee for the half-year ending, 31st December 1905, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 26th day of February, reads as follows:—

The total number of Members of the Gymkhana is 2,345, of whom 498 were resident on 31st December 1905. 74 new Members were elected during the half-year, and 15 resigned. 54 temporary Members were elected during the half-year.

Cricket.—Although the Gymkhana only won half their Cricket Matches, the monsoon season was interesting in more than one way. We beat Poona on our ground and very nearly repeated the performance on theirs, time only preventing our winning the Match. There is every sign of a successful cold weather season if only Members practice. Not the least pleasing feature of the monsoon Cricket was the keenness of the B Team which made up for any lack of success on the part of the other XI.

Polo.—Was not at all well supported during the rains, and it was always difficult to get enough players in spite of desperate efforts. This form of sport, in fact, seems to be at a discount at present in Bombay. In October, when the ground was at its best, we had to stop playing owing to the temporary erection of a Fancy Fair. In spite of this drawback, and the fact that the ground has not been properly repaired, Polo has been re-started, and it is to be hoped that some men will now come forward to support this best of games.

Racquets.—The Court was fairly well attended during the six months under report, the average number of regular players being 25.

Lawn Tennis.—Since last report not a great deal of tennis has been played, as, of course the monsoon months have intervened. After the rains it was found that Courts 3, 4, 5 and 6 were in very bad order, and the Committee granted permission to have them put right. Courts 3, 4, and 5 are finished and are giving satisfaction, No. 6 will be ready very shortly. The season is just commencing, and there is every reason to believe that it will be a success, as a good number of players are already using the Courts.

Boats.—The Boats have not been patronised very frequently during the past half-year.

Golf.—The Golf Course continues to be well patronised and the greens are in excellent condition. H. H. the Prince of Wales' visit and the "People's Fair" closed the Course for 6 weeks. The Golf week held at the end of October was most successful and the entries were very numerous and included several up-country Golfers. The result of the Competitions up to date are as follows:—

The Golfers' Cup August Handicap won by Mr. F. H. Greig.

The Macdonald Cup Handicap won by Mr. M. Innes Ker.

The St. Andrew's Golf Medal Scratch won by Mr. P. F. Fischer.

The Calcutta Medal Handicap won by Mr. C. Thomson.

Mud Sports.—The weekly Meetings were, with one or two exceptions, very poorly attended, both as regards Competitors and Spectators; the Ladies' events were an absolute failure and after a few Meetings were discontinued altogether. Mr. T. D. Moore won the Aggregate Cup.

Athletic Sports.—The annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting was held from October 16th to 21st. The Athletics were practically a failure with the exception of one or two events, many did not fill at all, Mr. F. S. Massy won the Young Cup.

Mounted Sports was a great success; there were excellent entries and events were very well contested. It is a great pity that gentlemen do not support the weekly Meetings as well as they did the big Meeting. Mr. T. D. Moore won the Steuart Cup.

Rugby Football.—The Gymkhana XV. had a fairly successful season. The Welsh Regiment again carried off the Tournament Challenge Cup.

Association Football.—Prospects are brighter for this game, and we look to having a good XI. out this year.

Bowls.—The Green was used nearly every night after the monsoon. There were a large number of entries for the Annual Tournament—41, which is a larger number than in previous year. The 1st prize was won by Mr. C. M. Gray, and Mr. A. Logie, and 3rd, Mr. J. Foreman.

Members are reminded that the selection of the Managing and Ballotting Committees for the year 1906 will take place at the General Meeting to be held on Monday, the 26th February, 1906.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

MANDVI ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

AT the Novelty Theatre last evening Sir Lawrence Jenkins distributed the prizes of the Mandvi Anglo-Vernacular School. The report showed that this institution is an offshoot of the wellknown school conducted by the late Mr. Lachmichand Tejpal in the name of the Ripon English School, from which most of the aspiring youths of Mandvi had the honour of receiving their education. This school was established in January 1892 with the object of imparting primary education to the youths of the commercial and other communities residing at Mandvi and has up to now been doing its work fairly well in spite of the many obstacles which it had to meet with during the periods when plague and other similar diseases were raging at Mandvi. The supporters of the institution are in spite of the said obstacles in a position to say that during its existence for the last 14 years the institution has been able to turn out more than one hundred students, some of whom are now occupying envious positions in life in several different professions. Previous to the establishment of this school the people of Mandvi were satisfied with educating their youths merely in the Mehtaji shala, but of late they have begun to learn the advantages of receiving education in schools like this, and time is not very far off when we may be able to see the total extinction of Mehtaji shalas. The majority of the boys who attend the school being of commercial classes, special attention is paid towards teaching them the native system of keeping accounts and other subjects necessarily important to the sons of merchants. At present primary education in English is imparted to the boys and as the occasion will arise the standards will be raised. The number of boys is at present about 125. The school was after the last distribution of prizes held under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey. It was visited and examined by Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, and he has been pleased to report as under:—"I visited the Mandvi Anglo-Vernacular School and examined the boys of the various classes in handwriting and arithmetic. I was much gratified with the education imparted in general. The knowledge shown by the students in arithmetic and in popular examples of every day occurrence was certainly satisfactory. On the whole the institution is a credit to the enterprising spirit of the founder, Mr. Canji and to the staff of teachers." The institution was examined by Mr. Baldeo L. Dhru, who has reported as follows:—I am much obliged to the Manager of this institution for giving me an opportunity of seeing myself the silent good work that can be done by a private institution like the one under notice. I examined the pupils of this school in Gujarati and Geography and I am happy to say that I was satisfied with the way in which the students acquitted themselves. The results on the whole do credit to the teachers as well as the taught as will be seen from the following table:—4th Standard percentage of results 87·5; 3rd Standard percentage of results 60; 2nd Standard reading 3rd book, percentage of results 10; 2nd Standard reading 2nd book, percentage of results 66·5; 1st Standard including the infant class 80. The Institution was again visited by Mr. Narbheram D. Ved who has reported as under:—At the request of Mr. Canji, the Head Master of the School, I examined the different classes and I am glad to say that the percentage of students which passed was very high, viz., 85 per cent. I found the institution to be very well managed by Mr. Canji and the teachers under him. This institution specially deserves the support of the Gujarati mercantile community as the education imparted in the school makes the students specially fit to pursue their avocation as merchants when they leave the institution. The school thus deserves more encouragement and I wish it a complete success. These results are enough to show that the school is being conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner and the teachers thereof deserve to be congratulated for the results they have been able to produce through their instructions. On occasions like the distribution of prizes to the successful students it has been the practice since some years past to perform a social or moral dramatic piece on the public stage of Bombay in which students and teachers of the institution take part as actors. On occasions like this the institution has been throughout supported by subscriptions from Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji, J.P., Rao Bahadur Currimsey Damji, Mr. Damoder C. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Padamsey Hirji, Mr. Dewji Raisey, Mr. Jethabhai Damji, Mr. Jethabhai Narsey Keshowji, and other leading merchants of the locality, and the supporters here take the opportunity of thanking them one and all for the kindly support that they have extended to the institution ere now and hope to receive the same from them hereafter. The institution up to this time has been visited and examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Hon'ble Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtullah, the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Markand Nandshanker Mehta, B.A., LL. B., Dr. Popat Parbhuram, L.M. and S., J.P., Dr. Rajabally Visram, L.M. and S., J.P., Mr. Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri and Professor N. G. Velinker and others.

CRICKET.

(Concluded from page 5.)

A party of friends and admirers assembled at the spacious hall of Shet Raju Babaji, contractor, in Kamatipura 3rd Street, on Monday evening, for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Erashaw of Kirkee for his excellent feat of bowling performed at the recent great match between the Hindus and the Presidency. The meeting was presided over by Mr. R. D. Mamid, who in a neat little speech dwelt at length on the manifold advantages derived from such games as cricket, which is well-nigh on the point of becoming a national game of India. He also thanked the European gentlemen of the Presidency team, who with their usual sportsmanlike and manly spirit allowed the Hindu cricketers, an opportunity of displaying their skill on the cricket field. After a few congratulatory speeches from other gentlemen, a silver watch with chain enclosed in a small beautiful box was presented to Mr. Erashaw by Shet Raju Babaji, and also a nice spring bat by Messrs. N. Badam and Co. of Kamatipura; Messrs. Gangla Brothers of Kamatipura 10th Street also took an opportunity of presenting Mr. Erashaw with a nicely bound volume on cricket by Prince Ranji. After the distribution of "pan" and "attar" and partaking of light refreshment provided for the occasion by Shet Raju Babaji, the gathering dispersed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent victory of the Hindu cricketers is a matter of pride not only for the Hindus, but also for the Englishmen, as proving the pupils' worthiness of their masters. One fact that cannot escape a discriminating observer is the comparatively low score compiled by the strong batting team of the Presidency with Capt. Greig, the Leviathan of them all.

The Presidency, even with the loose fielding of their opponents, could make very little headway, and why? Certainly because of Sheshachari's transcendant wicket-keeping. Half the credit, therefore, for the consummation goes of right to the valiant Sheshachari.

Let it be said, in passing, that the sportsmanlike nobility with which the Englishmen acknowledged the achievement of the Hindus is simply touching and exemplary.

VIRTUS LAUDATUR.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	6	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	5	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	29	20	130
Total plague deaths to date	305,217	2,630,242	
Same date last year	73	76	222

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
3	0

THE JAPAN-CHINA TREATY.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE Treaty recently signed by Baron Komura and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Pekin, in regard to Manchuria was approved by the Privy Council the other day. A telegram to the "Asahi" gives the following as the text of the Treaty:—

Article I.—The Chinese Government agrees to all the transfers made to Japan by Russia by Articles V and VI of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia.

Article II.—The Japanese Government agree to observe as much as possible the existing Treaties in regard to the lease of land and the construction of railways, which have been concluded between China and Russia.

In case of any question arising in future the Japanese Government will consult with the Chinese Government before settlement.

Article III.—This present Treaty will take effect from the date of signing, and will be ratified by his Imperial Japanese Majesty and his Imperial Chinese Majesty, and the ratifications will be exchanged in Peking as early as possible within two months from the date of signing.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have signed and affixed their respective seals on the Treaty done in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese.

Done at Peking, 22nd December, 1905.

KOMURA JUTARO,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Special Ambassador;
UCHIDA KOSAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
PRINCE CHING,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
KU KO-KI,
Minister Plenipotentiary;
YUAN SHI-KAI,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Governments of the two contracting parties have decided on the following matters in which both parties are interested in Manchuria and agreed upon the following stipulations for their guidance:—

Article I.—The Chinese Government agrees to open the following cities in Manchuria to the residence of foreigners and foreign trade with as little delay as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian armies:—

Shengking Province:—Huangfingcheng, Liaoyang, Himmintun, Tiehling, Tungkiangtze, and Fakunen.

Kirin Province:—Changchun (Kuangchingtze,) Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hongchun and Sanchin.

Heilungchiang Province:—Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihon, and Manjuria.

Article II.—The Chinese Government having expressed its earnest desire for the speedy withdrawal of the Japanese and Russian armies and railway guards in Manchuria, and the Japanese Government, being desirous of complying with the desire of the Chinese Government, agrees to make similar arrangements, in case of the Russian Government agreeing to the withdrawal of its railway guards, or of any special understanding having been arrived at between China and Russia in the matter. When order has been perfectly established in Manchuria and the Chinese authorities have become able to fully protect the life and property of foreigners in Manchuria, the Japanese Government in common with the Russian Government will withdraw the railway guards.

Article III.—The Japanese Government will immediately inform the Chinese Government of any locality in Manchuria which is evacuated by the Japanese troops, and on receiving such information the Chinese Government is authorised to send a force of troops necessary for the maintenance of the public security and order to the locality evacuated by the Japanese troops, even before the expiration of the term specified in the Japanese-Russian Treaty for the withdrawal of the troops. In case of bandits molesting villages in the district still under occupation of the Japanese troops, the Chinese local authorities may send troops to arrest the bandits, but Chinese troops dispatched on this work shall not be allowed to enter within twenty Chinese miles of the place where Japanese troops are stationed.

Article IV.—The Japanese Government agrees to return to their respective owners all the Government or private property in Manchuria occupied or taken possession of by the Japanese army for military purposes, as Manchuria is evacuated by the troops. Even before the evacuation, such property when useless for the needs of the troops, will be returned to the respective owners.

Article V.—The Chinese Government agrees to take all measures necessary for protecting the tombs of the Japanese soldiers killed in battle in Manchuria and the monuments erected in commemoration of their loyalty.

Article VI.—The Chinese Government agrees to the military railway constructed between Antungcheng and Mukden being transformed into a line for the transmission of merchandise of all nationals and conducted by the Japanese Government. The term in which the railway will be conducted by the Japanese to be fifteen years from the date on which the transformation of the line is completed. Upon the expiry of the term, the railway will be sold to the Chinese Government, its value being decided by the experts, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties. During the time the line is under the control of Japan and transport of goods, Chinese troops and provisions will be transported according to the terms of the Chinese Eastern Railway Treaty. In effecting the transformation of the railway, the Japanese authorities in charge will consult with commissioners to be appointed by the Chinese Government. Rates of freight on goods, belonging to the Chinese Government or private individuals, will be specially arranged.

Article VII.—The two contracting parties agree to make arrangements as soon as possible for connecting the service of railway in South Manchuria and those in China proper, in order to promote and facilitate the communication.

Article VIII.—The Chinese Government agrees to exempt materials required for the railways in South Manchuria from all duties and liking.

Article IX.—At Yingkou (Newchang), which is already opened to foreign trade, and also in Antungcheg, Mukden, and other places in Shengking province, which it is agreed to open to foreign trade, settlements for the exclusive use of Japanese will be established and the provision for this purpose made by the Japanese and Chinese authorities in a special agreement.

Article X.—The Chinese Government agrees to a joint-stock lumber company of Japanese and Chinese being formed with a view to carrying on a business of cutting lumber in the forests on the right bank of the Yalu. The Chinese Government further agrees, that the area of land where the business will be carried on, the term of the charter, the process of the formation of the company and the articles of the business, will be determined upon in a special agreement. The interest in the company of the Japanese and Chinese shareholders will be equally divided.

Article XI.—In regard to the trade on the frontier of Manchuria and Korea, treatment according to most favoured-nation principle will be extended to each contracting party.

Article XII.—The Governments of the two contracting parties agree that in all the matters specified in the Articles of the Treaty signed this day and in the supplementary Agreement, each party will give the most considerate treatment to the other.

This Agreement will take effect from the date of signing and is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty signed this day.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed and affixed their seals in duplicate in Japanese and Chinese, with due authority entrusted to them by their respective Governments.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and at Bushire, Hoshangabad, Khandwa Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 7° in defect of normal at Agra and Ratnagiri while the minimum is 7° to 8° in excess in Central India and at Lahore, Musulipatam and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and Coimbatore and the lowest 46° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Bushire reports nearly an inch and Karachi and Jask more than half an inch.

Weather.—Pressure is abnormally low over Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, Berar, Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. The abnormal deficiency at Bushire exceeds three-tenths of an inch. The weather in the Bombay Presidency is likely to become more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MESSRS. BURN AND CO., Howrah, have issued a wall CALENDAR for 1906, so arranged that when one leaf is torn away, the next shows the tools or plant necessary for the coming season. This ingenious arrangement reminds the buyer of all that Messrs. Burn and Co. can supply in the shape of machinery of almost every sort. The ordinary days of the month are printed in black, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Holidays in green, and Government Holidays in red.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Lawrence Waldron, who has been again returned for the Stephen's Green Division of the City of Dublin, affords a typical example of the change which is coming over the commercial classes in Ireland. Mr. Waldron is a wealthy stockbroker, who up to a few years ago was a Unionist. A careful study of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, however, brought him to the conclusion, that, apart from all considerations of race or nationality, a large measure of self-government for Ireland was the indispensable condition of industrial prosperity in that country. He consequently stood for the Stephen's Green Division as an Independent Home Ruler at a byelection two years ago, and won it from the Unionists. Although not a pledged member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, Mr. Waldron who is a close personal friend of Mr. John Redmond, has consistently acted with that party during his two years in the House of Commons.

Lord Dalmeny, who has won such a brilliant victory in Midlothian, is as yet better known on the cricketing-field than in the political world. In 1904 Lord Dalmeny occasionally captained the Surrey XI., and shaped so well as a batsman that Ranjitsinhji prophesied great things of him. Last year Surrey's improved position was largely due to his captainship and his hitting, which is of the strenuous, "Jessopian" type. But Lord Dalmeny's recommendations in wooing a constituency are not merely those of a good sportsman, much as such qualities impress the younger men, at all event. He has developed into an acceptable speaker, and at the latest dinner of the Liberal League his remonstrance against Loyd Rosebery's reference to him as his innocent son.—We all known, he said, what is uneasy by an innocent in Scotland—was the speech of the evening. With his sister, Lady Crewe the brilliant President of the Liberal Social League, Lord Dalmeny has contributed much to the success of the semi-political gatherings at 38, Berkeley-square.

The Hon. Thomas Agar-Robertes, M. P. who won back the Bodmin Division for Liberalism, is known locally as the Honourable Tommy. This is but one evidence of his personal popularity. On the public platform he possesses a breezy style and a frank manner of address which appeals to his Cornish audiences. During Load Rosebery's Cornish tour he frequently spoke, and the Liberal statesman all Bodmin paid him a graceful tribute on account of his speech and manner. Mr. Agar Robartes, the eldest son of Lord Clifden will be one of the youngest men in the new House of Commons for he has not reached his twenty-sixth year and bears all the signs of youth in face and figure. Though his father became Unionist at the Home Rule split, he previously represented the old borough of Bodmin in the Liberal interest, as did the grandfather before him, so that the present political reversion re-establishes the ancestral connection of the family, both with Liberalism and the district itself.

Princess Alexander of Teck, who is with her infant daughter progressing favourably, may be considered one of the cleverest aswell as one of the most charming of our English Princesses. The Duchess of Albany spared no pains with her daughter's education which she personally supervised. The Princess Alexander is an excellent musician, a good linguist and an artist of ability she as also clever with her needle. She rides a good deal and is fond of gardening. The Arlucess has such a charm of manner, and is so vivacious, that she is a great favourite with all the Royal family. The Princess and her husband have been staying at Claremont with the Duchess of Albany since Christmas.

There is a perpetual confusion in some minds between the scientific and the literary value of Latin and Greek. It is quite possible to get a literary education from the classics of any language with the merest smattering of grammar, but it is equally possible to get a scientific education from Latin and Greek grammar even though one be colour-blind to the beauties of literature of all ages; and for one boy or girl capable of a literary education, there are fifty who can be taught science to their advantage. For this reason, above all, it will be a bad day for the human mind when the revolt stupidity in education sweeps away Latin and Greek with the rest of the rubbish.—From "School."

Will our work avail anything? Will the world perish as a man perishes, and will the race perish with it, and is all progress to come to nought? We may guess and fret about such questions until our heads spin like a juggler's dish and nother will come of it. It is better to do the work and leave Fate or the gods add it up. If we can do a little good it is worth doing. It blesses us as it blesses others. We build our bridge, and men walk over it. If a flood carries it away it was yet worth building, and other men must build another. We build our ship, and it carries men over the seas. If the lightning strikes—well, it was a good ship, and a good ship is a good think; and there are oak trees in the woods and strong men in the towns, and new keels shall plough in the wake of the old.—Robert Blatchford in "The Clarion."

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, whose engagement to the Hon. Ismay Preston is just announced, is the elder brother of the Marquess of Bute, and is two-and-twenty years of age. He inherited from the late Marquess not only a large sum of money, but several valuable coal pits in Durham and a delightful Scotch residence. Falkland Palace, Fifeshire, the old hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland. Lord Ninian succeeded his father as Keeper of the Palace. The bride-elect is the only daughter of Lord and Lady Gormanston and is an intimate friend of the young Marchioness of Bute. Lord Gormanston is the premier Viscount of Ireland and has hel several important Colonial appointment.

FACE COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Scalp One Mass of Sores, Hair and Eye-Brows Fell Out—Agony for Eight Long Years—Doctors Were Unable to Cure Her.

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had suffered terrible agony and pain for eight long years from a terrible eczema on the scalp and face. The best doctors were unable to help me, and I had spent a lot of money for many remedies without receiving any benefit. My scalp was covered with scabs, my face was like a piece of raw beef, my eyebrows and lashes were falling out, and sometimes I felt as if I was burning up from the terrible itching and pain. I then began treating myself at home, and now my head and face are clear and I am entirely well. I first bathed my face with Cuticura Soap, then applied Cuticura Ointment to the afflicted parts, and took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. I was greatly relieved after the first application, and continued use of Cuticura soon made a complete cure.—Miss Mary F. Fay, Westboro, Mass."

AGONIZING ECZEMA

And Itching, Burning Eruptions with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, of infancy or age, when doctors, medicine, and all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Mosquito bites,
and the attacks of other insects can be easily prevented by the use of
CALVERT'S
20 per cent.
CARBOLIC SOAP.

It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

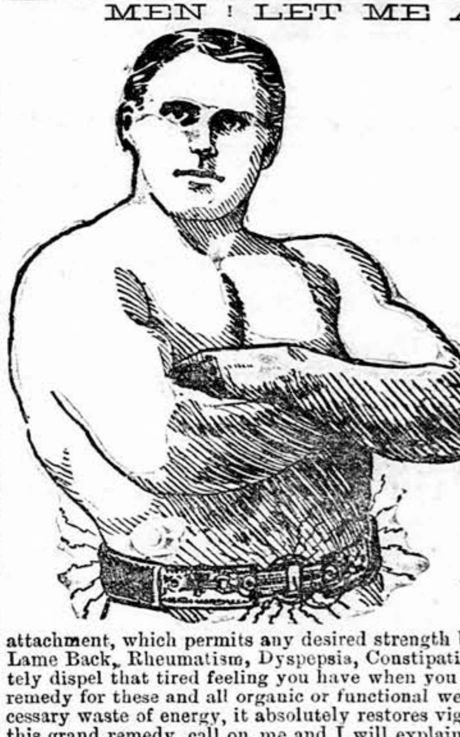
Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
(15% Carbolic)
offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping fevers and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE
LINSEED COMPOUND
TRADE MARK
OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC.
OF 35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Me

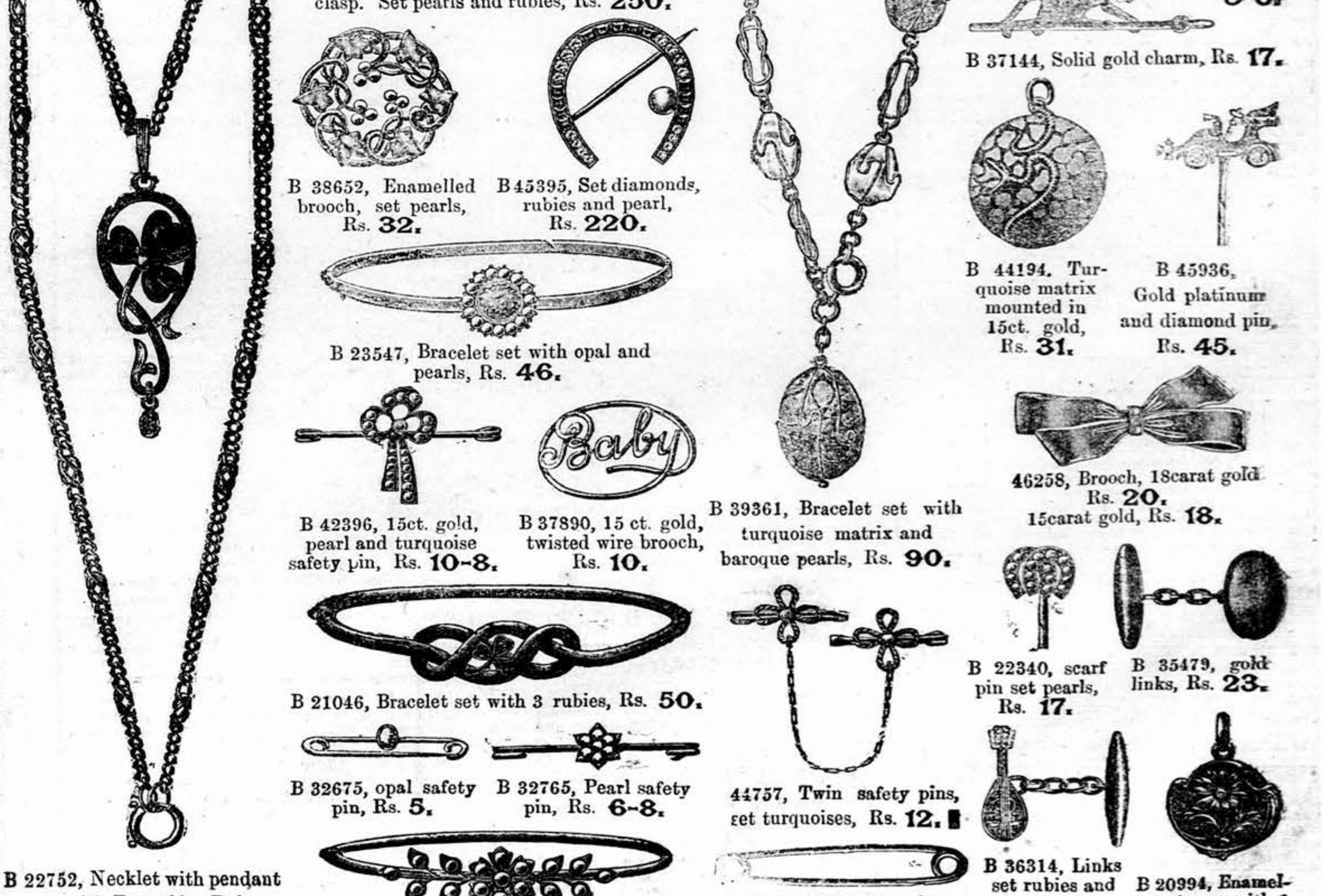
MEN! LET ME APPEAL TO YOU.



NO MAN should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is here at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes. You need not suffer from this, you can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Cook's Electric Body Battery, worn while you sleep, pumps a constant soothing current of Electricity into your body for hours at a time. No burning or blistering of the skin, because the metal discs are covered with the proper electrodes, and the current is properly under control by means of the regulator attachment, which permits any desired strength being used. It has cured others and will cure you of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sciatica, Anæmia, and Lassitude, and will absolutely dispel that tired feeling you have when you get up in the morning. Electricity alone is the proper remedy for these and all organic or functional weaknesses arising from improper circulation and unnecessary waste of energy, it absolutely restores vigour. If you are ailing in any way and interested in this grand remedy, call on me and I will explain it to you. My specialist will give you a free test of the appliance. Advice and counsel is absolutely free. If you cannot call send for my book. It tells how my Body Battery is used and gives cuts illustrating the method. It will inspire you to be bigger stronger, younger (if you are old) and more manly than you ever felt. Write to-day. It is sent post free. Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. G. COOK'S Electric Body Battery or C. G. COOK. 28, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pearl and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90.

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.

B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8.

B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17.

B 44194, Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.

B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with 1 diamond, Rs. 17.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD. OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BOMBAY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The political situation on the Continent, and the assumed strained relations between France and Germany, have caused attention to be directed to that interesting question, the neutrality of Belgium. It is pointed out that considerable strategic advantage would accrue to the German army if a flanking crops advanced through Belgium and Luxemburg, protecting the right wing of their armies in Alsace and Lorraine, and reaching the French northern frontier between Maubeuge and Momtmedy. On the other hand, there are those who argue with a good deal of force that it would be highly to the advantage of the French to advance through Belgium in other to reach the German frontier to the north, while avoiding the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg. A writer in one of the French daily papers has asserted that a treaty existed whereby the Britis have a right to ocupy Antwerp, and the Germans Namur. But it i demonstrated in the France Militaire that this is certainly not the case and to the statement that there is a secret treaty it is replied that this impose the perpetual neutrality of Belgium, and that thus there is no right either for the British or the Germans to occupy any fortress in Belgium.

There is certainly in Belgium itself a very strong feeling that the fortresses should be sufficiently occupied and that a strong field army should be created in order to resist invasion from whatever quarter it might come. We observe that the Belgique Militaire reprints the conclusions of Dr. Joesten, published in 1890, in relation to the possibilities of invasion. He pointed out that a line drawn between Paris and Berlin would cut Belgium in the direction of the Sambre and the Meuse, between Namur and Liege, and he remarked that the French would find a powerful base of operation in their frontier places which extend from the North Sea to Verdun. He apprehended that the French might advance through the "trouee de l'Oise" between Rocroy and Maubeuge, and concluded that the fortresses recently erected by Belgium faced the south-east, and seemed to be directed more against Germany than France. It may be remembered also that M. Thiers, after the war of 1870-71, said that in the next war France shonld attack Germany by way of Belgium. There is, therefore, at the present time, a great deal of agitation in the latter country, and a grave doubt as to whether this neutrality may not be violated.

An article in Danzer's Armee Zeitung, by the well-known military writer Roda Roda, has attracted some attention. He attempts to pass judgment on the German army, and contrasts it with the French army. The Revue du Cercle Militaire says the Austrian writer confirms its own opinion that, if a ditch lies between the character of the two nations, there is a veritable abyss in the spirit which animates their military institutions. The idea of caste is paramount in the German army, while the French army seeks to enter more and more into an intimate connection with the country, and endeavours without ceasing to shape its military institutions in accordance with national aspirations. One army looks towards the past, the other towards the future; one represents tradition, the other evolution. The Austrian writer also makes a comparison between the Kaiser's army and that of Austria-Hungary, likening the latter very much to the French, and indicating a similar disparity of sentiment as regards the German army.

Particulars are to hand of a record march just carried out by the 6th Field Battery United States Artillery. The battery reached Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on the 12th inst, having covered 1100 miles in fifty-five days. This is said to be the longest practice march yet made in time of peace, and no forced march, except Napoleon's advance to Moscow, is comparable with it in time of war. The men arrived haggard, their thin clothing in tatters, and their horses moving skeletons. Severe weather was encountered, including a blizzard. One death occurred on the march.

The artillery to be carried by the two French armoured cruisers, "Edgar-Quinet" and "Waldeck-Rousseau" was to have been composed of four guns of 194 millimetres and of 16 guns of 164.7 mm. But with a view to the unification of the calibres, these 16 guns of 164·7 mm. are to be replaced by 10 guns of 194 mm. Thus, the armament of each of these cruisers will consist of 14 guns of the same type. Not only will this change result in great advantages from the aspect of supplying uniform ammunition, but there will result an enormous increase in the offensive power of these ships. Thus, the penetration of a projectile fired by the 164.7 mm. gun at a normal incidence is 255 millimetres at a distance of 2,000 metres, in the case of the 194 mm. gun at that distance the penetration is 340 mm. while at 6,000 metres it is 103 for the 164.7 mm. gun and 178 mm. for the 194 mm. gun. These figures show that the 94. mm. gun is undoubtedly far superior to the 164.7 mm gun. In adopting the calibre of 194 mm. as the only calibre of the guns to be carried by these two armonred cruisers, the French Admiralty will enable these two vessels to open fire at greater distances and to make an easier entrance into the line of battle. Fortunately, the decision has been arrived at in time to obviate the work of construction being retarded in any way by it.

The increase in the number of small machines which are being placed on board our latest fighting ships in such as to lead American critics to cry a halt. There are motors for hoisting the ammunition from the magazines and shell-rooms to the guns, and for almost every other purpose one can think of, including those for hoisting on board the heavy boats, and even for hoisting the lighter boats to the davits. For the lighter work electric motors are the rule, and for the heavier work of elevating and training guns the power is drawn from the hydraulic system installed for that purpose. In regard to the supply of ammunition, formerly done by hand in the persons of the powder-boys and shell-parties, it must be remembered that the rapidity with which accurately aimed shot and shell are now pumped through our modern quick-firing guns by expert gunlayers puts an adequate supply of ammunition by hand absolutely out of the question. That is if the guns are to be fed to their fullest consuming capacity. So that here science has made hand-supply no longer a fit hand-maiden to efficiency. The guns also have become so heavy that they cannot be worked by tackles or hand machines with anything like the necessary rapidity for effective gun fire from a modern ship. These slow processes of hand-supply and hand-working can only be resorted to when the quicker moving machines give out or become destroyed by the enemy's fire. The question of hoisting in boats or hoisting them to the davits is, on the other hand, one of less importance so far as speed is concerned, unless, as happens occasionally, ships have to prepare for sea quickly and leave harbour to meet a typhoon or hurricane. The American objection to such a large number of machines is their liability to breakdown and so much need of expert attention to keep them in going order. The contention is that what can be done reasonably well by hand should not be performed by a machine.

Although wireless telegraphy is being installed in all new ships of the larger type and along the coast of the United Kingdom, the authorities still realise the uses and possibilities of the visual signal system. During recent years a large number of different methods have been experimented with for long-distance visual signalling by day, such as masthead semaphores, balls, and cones, &c., and the searchlight plays a large part in visual signalling by night. The heliograph has also been used ashore at naval bases, and in connection with torpedo attack and defence. The possibilities of the heliograph for sea work, under favourable conditions, has also long been known and appreciated, and confidence has so far been established in its seagoing utility that large orders have, I learn, been placed for sea-service heliographs of an approved pattern, and as these instruments come to hand they will be placed on board all the large armoured ships at home and abroad as part of their signal equipment.

There have been a large number of dockyard mechanics and labourers of all classes sent to Gibraltar from the home establishments during the last few weeks. Apart from the abnormal number specially required at Gib" to patch up the repair ship "Assistanc," after her unfortunate grounding at Tetun Bay, there has been a large number of workmen dispatched to this new base of the Atlantic Fleet and Second Cruiser Squadron, for permanent and general duties The greatest difficulty at present experienced is that of finding house room for the new arrivals, and this will probably have to be oventuall solved by the Government constructing some larger blocks of 'flats' suitable for office and mechanic The present solution of the lodging difficulty is found in housing a large number of the men, without families, in the old armour-clad Hercules.

The Marquis de Dion, writes the "Graphic," has just built what he calls a motor villa, which contains dining, drawing, bath and bed-rooms, and a kitchen, the whole being controlled by an electric motor, which moves the villa along the highways at the rate of seven and a half miles an hour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold, by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Weak Lungs, Consumption.

PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS.

USED IN HOSPITALS.

RECOMMENDED BY NURSES.

PRAISED BY ALL USERS.

Those who have weak lungs or any tendency to Consumption will find in Angier's Emulsion the very best remedy for fighting the disease. The most convincing proof of its value is the fact that it is prescribed by the leading lung specialists, and is used in the large Consumption Hospitals and Sanatoriums.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

has this supreme virtue, that it not only soothes and heals the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, and relieves the troublesome cough, but at the same time promotes appetite, keeps the digestive organs in a natural healthy condition, and greatly improves digestion, assimilation and nutrition, thus building up the health and strength as nothing else will. Pleasant to take, it agrees with the most delicate stomach, and can be taken undiluted or in any desired beverage. Petroleum not being animal oil is acceptable to all castes and all forms of religion. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

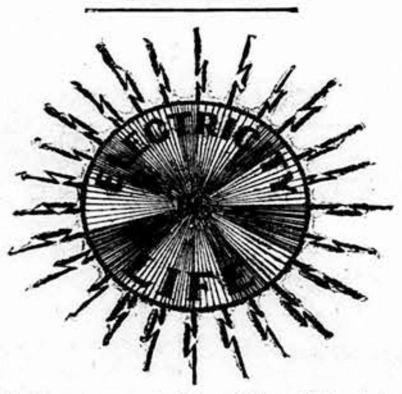
(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — **PHILLIPS & Cº**, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Cº, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER.

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.

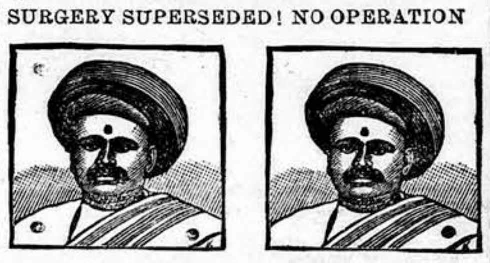
KEATING'S POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.

IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION



SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES.:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
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RESERVE FUND...............£525,000

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	860,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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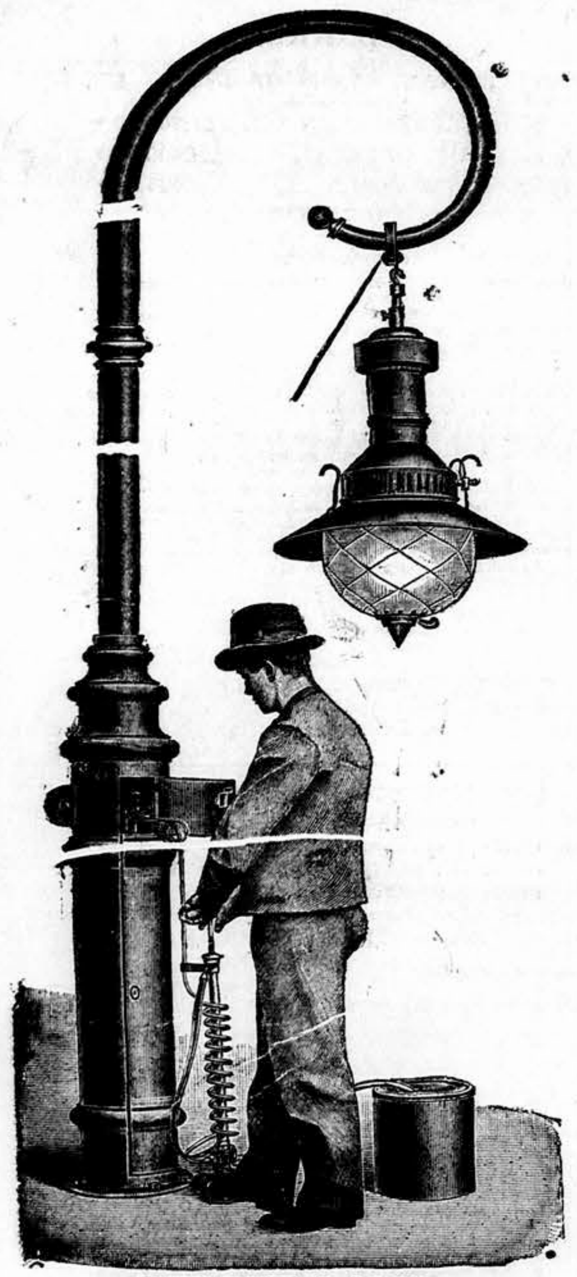

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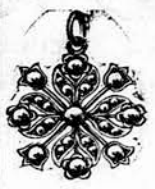
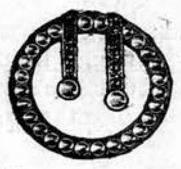
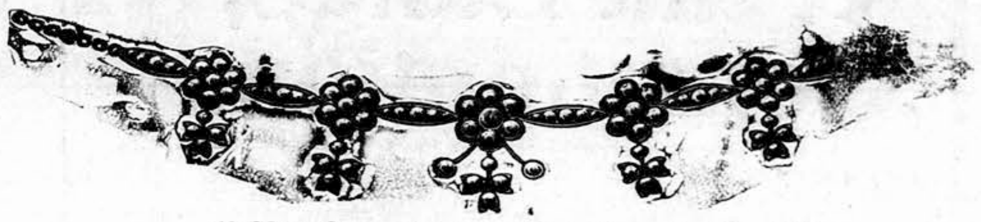


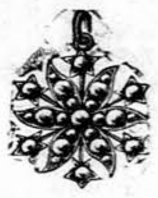
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



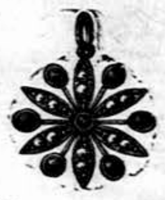
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



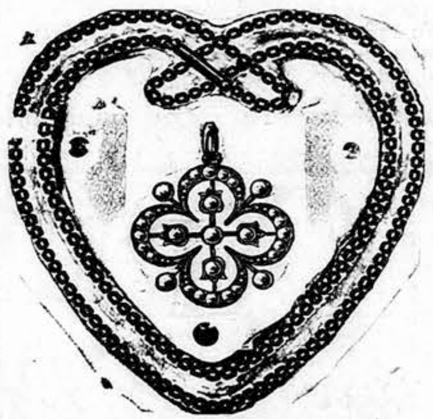
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



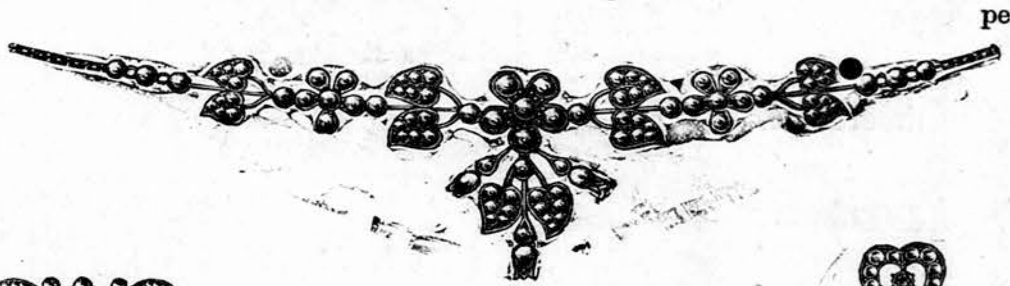
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



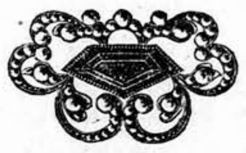
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



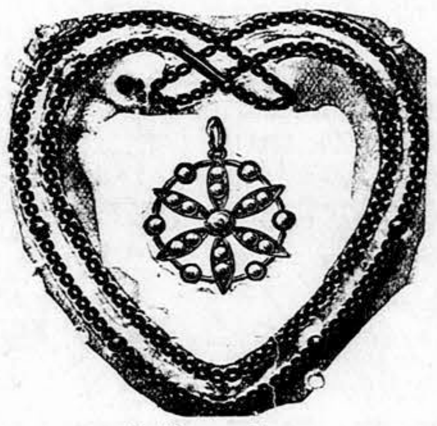
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



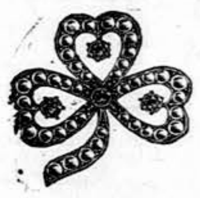
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



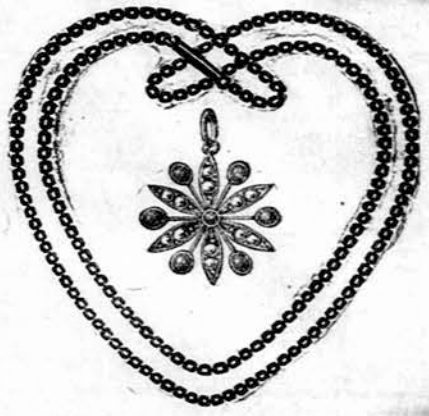
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



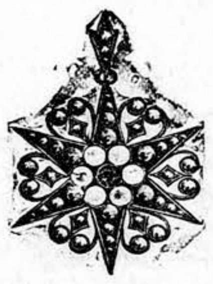
Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.



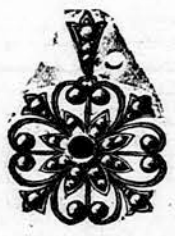
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



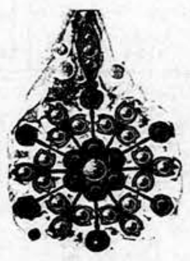
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



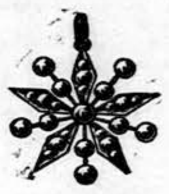
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



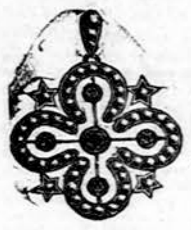
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



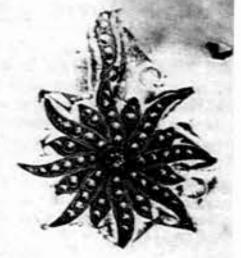
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



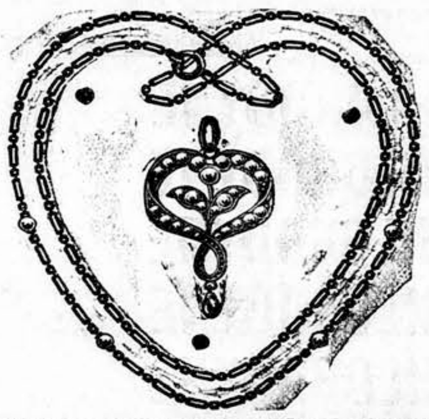
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



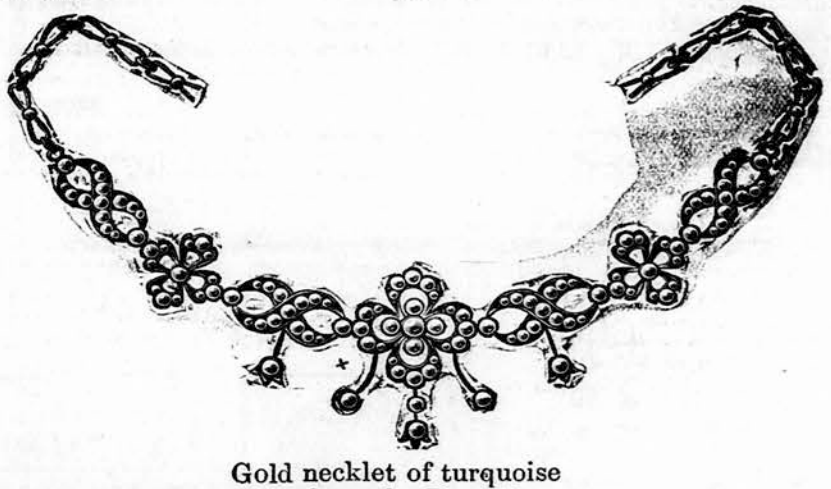
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



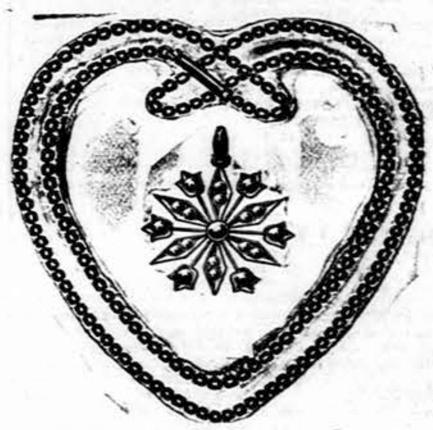
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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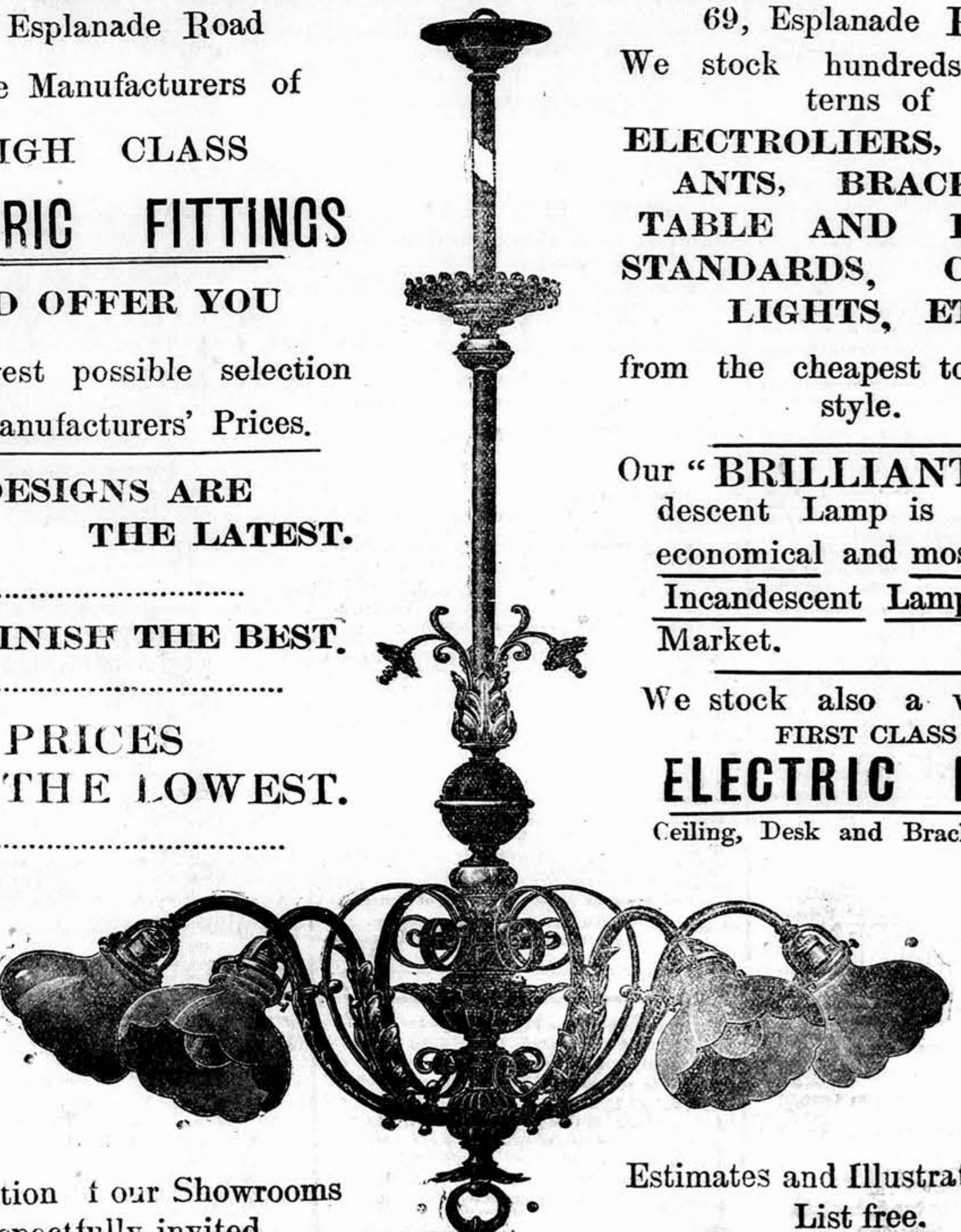

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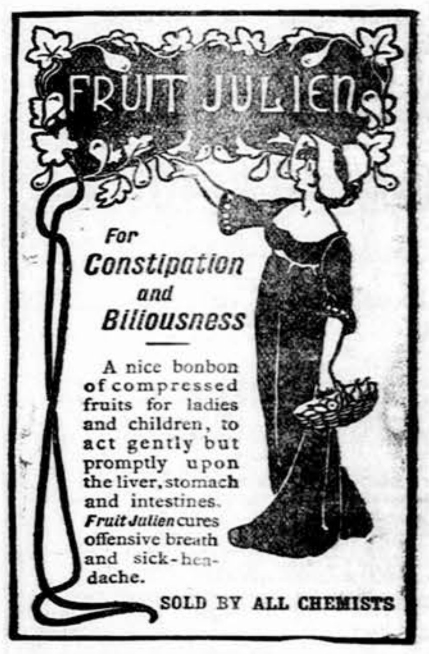

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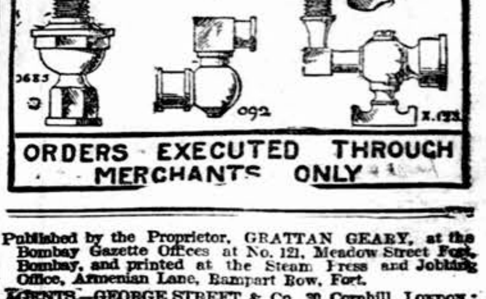

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